BIA[illegible]D FROM THE SKY AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE [illegible] OF THE [illegible]

VOL. V NO. 182 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Horaby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newara Eliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Zanzibar, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Saesoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every deecription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid-up ..... Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which will not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHETWADI, BACK ROAD.

Suit No. 697 of 1911.

Chand Ebrahim and another ..... Plaintiffs

v.

Fatmaboo, widow and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. F. Mulla and A. M. Madan the special commissioners appointed in the above suit, by an order dated 2nd October 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises the undermentioned immoveable properties, on the respective days and times mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 5.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 1st August 1917, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 781 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwadi Back Road or Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7379 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2153, 2154, Street Nos. 121-123 and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hebtulla Tyabjee, on or towards the North by the property of Parshotam Kala, on or towards the West by the property of Khanderao Morarji and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 23 Churchgate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "A Shed" Princes Dock on account of the underwriters:—

Es. S. S. "ANYO MARU."

134 Boras of Wool (Fleece and Picking) slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 secondhand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Bandra Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboards, screens, drawing room sofas and chairs, very rich cabinets, table ornaments, rich vases, corner cabinets, rich Persian and English carpets, table hanging and hall lamps, beaded door chicks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, cloth and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, Singapore cane furniture, writing tables, glass door book cases, rich engravings and oil paintings, China matting, meatsafes, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Knake, alluminium utensils large lot of country coal in bags, wire fencing incubator, fowl houses, rich fowls, provision, Jost fan, about 50 bales hay, etc., etc. The property of G. H. B. Radcliffe, Esq., M.E., Bart.-at-Law, Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Ry., (President, Bandra Municipality).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND ALSO THE EDWARD THEATRE AT KALBADEVI ON THE MAIN KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 950 square yards or thereabouts (of which about 935 square yards is pension and tax land and about 15 square yards is claimed by the Vendors to be of quit and ground rent tenure, but which the Collector of Bombay asserts is Sanadi land) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 2470-7302 and New Survey Nos. 1-27, 27, 2-27, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. C1786-1787-1788-2463(1) and 2463(2), and Street Nos. 8-10-12-14 and 12, bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by lot No. 2, hereinafter described, on or towards the South by Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Muljee Jaitha.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the West of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 607 square yards or thereabouts, is partly pension and tax and partly of quit and ground rent tenure another 70 square yards or thereabout is claimed by the Vendors to be of quit and ground rent tenure, but which the Collector of Bombay asserts to be Sanadi land and the remaining portion admeasuring 540 square yards or thereabouts is Pension land) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 2470, 7302, New Survey Nos. 1-27, 27, 2-27, 38 and 39, together with the building and theatre known as the Edward Theatre standing thereon and all the furniture and fittings appertaining to the said Theatre including all electric fittings, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1789, 2537, 2529, 1790 and 2530 and Street Nos. 14-12-13-18-20 and 45, bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the South by lot No. 1, and on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the West by the property of Muljee Jaitha and partly by Kolbhat Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 31st July, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HANUMAN LANE OR OTHERWISE CALLED MARUTI LANE, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri and J. S. Gambhir, the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Shaik Mahomed Isfani, the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hanuman Lane or otherwise called Maruti Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less, or registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Quit and Ground Rent Tenure under Old No. 443, New No. 5821, Old Survey No. 760, New Survey No. 8760 and the messuage, tenement thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2474, Street No. 56 and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the North by the sweeper's passage, on the East by the property of Parsi Bhomsay, on the South by the Maruti Street and on the West by the property of Noor Mahomed Haji Aba and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the said Executors, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE PAIR OF BRACELET SET WITH VALUABLE DIAMONDS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Ruttonbai Burjorji Merwanji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort.

One pair of bracelet set with valuable diamonds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, ETC.

H. C. Suit No. 1163 of 1915.

Hassonally Adamji ..... Plaintiff.

v.

Mahomedally Adamji ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

Gold ornaments, such as bangles, sankli, ponchi, mohanmala, chandanhar, chhedas, sanklas, ear-rings, madalias, rings, bangles, set with pearls and rubies, pins, etc., and silver ornaments such as sanklas, trays, cups, tumblers, kettles, sugar and milk pots, flower pots, rose water sprinklers, trees, photo frames, table ornaments, gold and silver watches, gold buttons set with diamonds, pearl ornaments such as har, kanthi, kada, mala, raifuls, ear-rings, mohanmala, ponchi, gold bracelet with watch and loose pearls, rubies, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted." "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per lin or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

ONE good ENGLISH VIS-A-VIS and new WALER HORSE to be given on monthly hire daily 3 hours in the morning or forenoon. Apply Box No. 44, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9164

STAMPS—25 different War Stamps of the Allies, Rs. 4. List sent on request. IMPERIAL STAMP Co., Allahabad. 9133

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucederma and patches etc Perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDCINE STORE, 77. Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 695

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO SHORTHAND WRITERS—"SHORTHAND WRITER'S GUIDE," containing Fifty Millions of Phrases and Solutions of L. C. C. and N. U. T. shorthand Speed Papers by D. R. LENTIN will be out shortly. Price Rs. 4. Apply to LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283, Hornby Road. 9151

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Bazargate Street on 21st ultimo at noon a GOLD RING set with Emerald. Handsome reward to the finder. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9072

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

MISCELLANEOUS

POONA RACES, 1917.—An experienced well connected and respectable gentleman is open to engagement in clerical capacity or confidential clerk to the Horse-owner or Race-goer. Very serviceable to the owner or profitable to the Race-goer. Please write to Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9143

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One Gujerati knowing MATRICULATE for a local High School. Write to Box No. 42, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9149

WANTED—MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL TEACHER for Ramjee Assur Vidyalaya, at Ghatkopar. Pay Rs. 20. Apply with full particulars to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 9148

WANTED—A GRADUATE in English and Sanskrit to act as a PRIVATE TUTOR and COMPANION to a student preparing for Bombay University Matriculation. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9115

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE with experience in management and teaching. One proficient in Sanskrit will be preferred. Also a Hindi Pandit not necessarily, a graduate with qualifications as above. Apply sharp, if in person, between 4 to 7 p.m., to Mr. L. C. VADWANI, c/o The International Stores, 325, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9166

WANTED

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an undergraduate, strong in English and Sanskrit for two hours daily. Apply to Box No. 43, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9152

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—A big lot of CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of any length and breadth of 24in. gauge. Must be in good condition. Please apply to Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9134

AN intelligent, hone t. NON-MATRICULATE, yo ng man wi.h experience of clerical line, wants some work between 6 and 8 p.m. (S.T.), which may bring h m at least Rs. 10 per month. Write to X, c/o J. S. Pandit, Angre's Wadi, Students' Lodge, Room No. 2, Bombay 4. 9126.

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—100 looms 44in. of Dugdale in working condition, can be seen at the INDIAN MANUFACTURING Co., Ripon Road. 9021

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE AT IGATPURI—DWELLING HOUSE with extensive fruit garden and good water supply. For further particulars and price apply to Box No. 23, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9080

FOR SALE—One Horizontal single Cylinder High pressure ENGINE with feed pump, diameter of Cylender 16 inch stroke, 32 inch. Fly wheel grooved for ropes, in perfect working order, worked only for 4 seasons. Apply D. M. DARUKHANAWALA & Co., 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. 9146

FOR SALE—2-two D. C. Compound Wound GENERATORS, each 22.5 K.W. or 110/150 Volts: 500 r. p. m. With Shunt Regulators and Pulleys. 2-two D. C. 5½ BHP MOTORS on 110/150 Volts: with Starters and Pulleys. All second-hand, but in perfect condition. Prices and particulars from Box No. 45, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9165

FOR SALE—Bargains 2 Holdalls one of water proof Green Canvas, the other of water proof motor canvas, size 60 in. by 36 in. each, leather bound, khaki cloth lined, pockets for bedding, strong buff leather straps. Both new, unused Rs. 15 each. Apply KHURODY FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 9147

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Gins, Press, Winding, Warping and Sizing Machines, Looms, Boiling Kier, Plating and Yarn Conditioning Machines, Yarn Bundling Press, Mules, Rope and Belt Pulleys, Shafts, Hangers, Bearings and many spare parts of machinery. For particulars ask to GOKULDAS KANHAIYALAL, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 9163

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT ODDMENT SALE commences TO-DAY, and continues on Friday and Saturday. 9155

THE STANDARD BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Standard Bank, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when the subjoined resolution, which was passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, held on 23rd day of July, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily." Should the resolution be confirmed, a further resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators for the purpose of such winding-up.

By order of the Board,
HARIDAS JIVRAJ,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 30th July, 1917. 9154

NOTICE.

KEMP & Co., Ltd., beg to inform the residents of D (Girgaum) Ward that they will open a Day and Night Dispensary in their Charni Road Premises, opposite Allbless Bagh, on the 1st August, 1917. Physicians' Prescriptions will be promptly and carefully dispensed by an experienced staff under European Supervision.

J. FRASER,
9102. General Manager.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING has been POSTPONED from SATURDAY, 4th August to THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1917.

The remaining dates of the Poona Racing Season will remain as already published.

E. F. LANCE,
Actg. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 28th July, 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSES (DIAMONDS)

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Hirabag, Bombay, loose Roses (diamonds) in packets, on Monday, the 6th August, 1917, at 12 noon (S. T.).

A. Y. MORE,
President,
Javerkhana Committee,
9055 BARODA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo that day being a Public Holiday (Cocoanut) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th July, 1917. 9083

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7900

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas and Mr. S. J. Gillum who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1917. 8794

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

AS the FIRST EXTRA MEETING has been POSTPONED from SATURDAY, the 4th August to THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1917, the Race Special train advertised to run on the 4th August, will not run on the 9th instead.

W. H. SCOTT,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th July, 1917. 262

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, being a Public Holiday, the Bombay Branch of the Society will be CLOSED on that day. 9139

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION IN DICTATION will be held at the Central Telegraph Offices at Bombay, Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum, on MONDAY, the 13th AUGUST, 1917, for appointments of Non-Indians as General Service Probationers and of Indians and Women (European or Anglo-Indian) as Local Service Probationers in the Signalling Establishment of the Bombay Circle. Male candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20, and female between 16 and 20 years and must have passed the VII Standard of an European School or VI of an English Teaching School. Applications accompanied by (1) birth, (2) School, and (3) Nationality certificates *in original* must be made to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, in the case of candidates who wish to be examined at Bombay, and to the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE of the Central Telegraph Office, in the case of those who wish to be examined at Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum, respectively, and should reech these Officials not later than Wednesday evening, the 8th August, 1917. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month, while under-training in a Training Class (extending over a period of 12 months) and, if successful in the final examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists. 9120

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENRAL MEETING of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of August 1917 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 11th day of July 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(a) The following article shall be substituted for article 28, namely:—

28. The Executor or the administrators of a deceased shareholder whether a European, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsee or otherwise shall be the only person recognised by the company as having any title to his share except in cases of joint holders in which case the surviving holder or holders or the executor or administrator of the last surviving holder, shall be the only person entitled to be so recognised but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased joint holder from any liability in respect of any share jointly held by him. The Company shall not be bound to recognise such executor or administrator unless he shall have obtained Probate or Letters of Administration or other legal representation as the case may be from a duly constituted Court in British India having effect in Bombay, provided, nevertheless that in special cases and in such only it shall be lawful for the Directors to dispense with the production of Probate or Letters of Administration or such other legal representation upon such terms as to indemnify or otherwise as to the Directors may seem meet.

(b) In article 110 the words "The firm of Mulraj Khatao and Co. and the partners or members for the time being constituting the said firm" shall be substituted for "Messrs. Gordhandas Khatao and Mulraj Khatao at present constituting the firm of Messrs. Khatao Makanji & Co. of Bombay or whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist of" and at the end of the said article the following words be added: "and the board is hereby authorised to enter into an agreement in this behalf with the said Mulraj Khatao and Co."

Bombay, the 12th day of July, 1917.

By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
3922. Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: The BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

THE LIQUIDATORS of the above Company invite Schemes for the working and management of the Mill of the Company at Broach. The Schemes must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of August, 1917. The same will be submitted to the High Court for directions and thereafter placed before the Creditors and Shareholders of the Company and ultimately dealt with according to the Orders of the Court.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the above Company.
9119

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 791 of 1914.

Re. KARIM JAFFERBHAI KHOJA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nos. 342 and 348, Pala Gully, lately carrying on business as Glassware merchant, under the name of Jafferbhai Somjee and now unemployed ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the aborenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th September, 1917, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1917.

R. A. BHOJWANI,
Actg. Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 31st July, 1917. 9157

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAPURJI FRAMJI AGA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the said property or having claim in respect thereof, by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and other structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being at upper Mahim in the Oart called Takwady in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,575 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 495, New No. 4/4339, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 1/198 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 5733 (1), 5733 (2), 5732 (2), and Street Nos. 209, 209A and 208A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Oarts of Anandibai, widow of Shivram Essoba and Vithoba—Narayan and Anandrao Sakharam, on or towards the West and North by the Oarts of Vithoba Narayan and Anandrao Sakharam and on or towards the South by the Oart of Framji Sorabji.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1917.

SURVEYOR & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
9156

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DHAKJI GAJANAN KOTHARI and VASUDEV TRIMBAK VIJAYKER, a minor by his mother and guardian of his property MANEKBAI, widow of TRIMBAK PURSHOTTAM have contracted to sell the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Cavel Street, near Cheora Bazar, without the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. , New No. 169; Old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3797, Street No. 137 and containing by admeasurement 124 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a Public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Sitaram Krishnarao Mhatre and brothers, on or towards the North by the property of Dattraya Pandharinath and on or towards the South by the Public road and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1917.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
9162 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JAIJI widow and executrix of COWASJI SORABJI BHEDWAR, and Mr. HORMASJI COWASJI BHEDWAR, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land partly of Pension and Tax Tenure and partly leasehold together with the structures standing thereon situate at Hughes Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 953.5 square yards or thereabouts (forming part of a larger piece of land belonging to the Vendors, which said larger piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 564, New No. 2657, Old Survey No. 45 and New Survey No. 1-7737 and which said premises are bounded on the East partly by the property of the trustees of late Edulji Merwanji Dubash and partly by the property of Nanabhoy Bomanshaw Marshal on the West by Hughes Road on the North by the property of the Vendors and on the South by the property of Jehangir Byramji Murzban which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2918 (5) and 2920 and Street Nos. 5D and and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9110

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAO SAHEB DEOJI GODHAVJI has contracted with our client, Bai KHATUBAI, widow of ABDUL KADAR HAJI MAHMED, for the absolute sale to her free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said properties or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

1STLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Doongri Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1229, New No. 6969, Old Survey No. 121 and New Survey No. 2675, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B. Ward No. 1064, Street Nos. 471-473, and containing by admeasurement 236 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Ismail Haji Halana, on or towards the West by Doongri Street, on or towards the North by the proprety of Alimahomed Haji Suwar and on or towards the South by the property of Karsondas Tejpal and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

2NDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Doongri Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1235, New No. 6978, Old Survey No. 161 and New Survey No. 2814, and assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 3037 and Street Nos. 508-516 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Doongri Street, on or towards the West by Samuel Street, on or towards the North by the property of Khimji Bhagwan and on or towards the South by the property of Karsandas Natha and which premises are at present in the occupation and possession of the Vendor and his tenants.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Atorneys.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1917.
9158

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT CO.
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT ARTISTS
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

For the Last time To-night
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY & REVUE CO.
presents
An unclassical Sort of a Classical Playlet

NERO THE NAUGHTY

Preceded by
SPECIAL VARIETIES & CINEMA
TO-MORROW THURSDAY
OUR GALA NIGHT!
ATTRACTION DE LUXE!!
NEW ARTISTES!!!
NEW BUSINESS!!!!
the

SHOW OF THE YEAR

specially brought out under great expense introducing
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
NOVELTY ACT

FROLICS IN FROGLAND

ZEEO THE LADY FROG
assisted by
XAIDA and QUEENIE

LA PETITE ZILLA

THE PRINCE OF PANTOMIME
IN SONGS AND DANCES.

XAIDA STELLA

Australian VESTA TILLEY
(By permission of Miss Vesta Tilley, London.

QUEENIE LLOYD

THE CUTE KID
THE

MUSICAL WEATHERLEYS

(THE MUSICAL KIDS)
RAGS AND HISPIANO

(SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS)

The Management begs to inform that considering the heavy outlay of bringing an entirely fresh company of Artists of well known reputation who have appeared *by Special Command* :—

THERE SHALL BE NO INCREASE IN PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917,
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN.
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO,

For the First Time in Bombay
The Great Musical Success
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
"HIGH JINKS"
Now crowding the Adelphi Theatre, London.

The Latest London Success
THURSDAY 2nd, FRIDAY 3rd
"THEODORE & CO."
Still Crowding the London Gaiety.

Bombay's Favourite Musical Comedy
Saturday 4th at 9-30,
Sunday 5th at 6 p. m. Half Price Matinee.
"Mr. MANHATTAN"

PRICES AS USUAL. Plan at
ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan Open all day
Sunday at the Excelsior.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night
MLLE. ROBINNE
of the Comedie Francaise

IN
A 4-Part S. C. A. G. L. Drama.
"THE PREY"
including an all-star cast.
A beautifully told drama of a rich girl who marries a worthless husband and how she gets out of his clutches.
ALSO
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
BRETONES HEAD DRESSES
Coloured. Interesting.
LUKE WINS YE LADYE FAIR
One of Luke's best comics.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gackwar of Baroda.
Gandharva Natak Mandali
Will perform only 5 performances in Bombay, at Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Tardeo.
EN ROUTE TO JALGAON.
Friday, 3rd August 1917 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit Swayanwar
(By Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR.)
Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence, Sandhurst Road (Sheth Tulsisadas Tejpall's Pungalow, Girgaon) from 30th July 1917.
MANAGER: K. P. PANDIT

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.

TO-DAY: 6-30; 8-30 & 10 P. M.
THIS WEEK THE
TWO FINAL EPISODES
OF THE GREAT
"WHO'S GUILTY"?
Series of Problem Plays.
Farewell to ANNA NILSON and TOM MOORE!!!
13th PROBLEM
"The Goad of Jealousy"
Tom Moore as a Gymnastic Instructor.
14th and FINAL PROBLEM!
"The Shadow of Guilt"
ANNA NILSON Delightful as Ever!!!
An Interesting Scientific Film.
DANCING
Taken by a special Camera showing how each step is taken. The art and science of Dancing.
WIFFLES BUYS A PERISCOPE.
NEXT WEEK:
The World's youngest Child Actress
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in
"TWIN KIDDIES."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
A MOMENTOUS FILM:
'THE DEVIL'S BONDWOMAN"
A heart-throbbing melodrama in 5 parts in which the principal characters are the Devil (who is first seen in the guise of a Prince), a female vampire, a young millionaire and a beautiful and pure girl whom he loves.
"LOVE LAUGHS AT DYSPEPSIA"
How Cupid cured a young man who was a martyr to dyspepsia and taught him to love the girl who admired him.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY NEXT
UNIVERSAL'S GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
"THE PURPLE MASK."
16 EPISODES. 32 REELS.
FEATURING
FRANCIS FORD AND GRACE CUNARD
AT
NEW ALEXADRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
FIFTH INSTALMENT
10,000 Feet Long
QUITE REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS
You will be simply Charmed.
RATES HALF ONLY.
SATURDAY AND SANDUY
PRIZE MATINEES at 3 & 5 (S. T.)
EVERY NIGHT
AT 7, 9 AND 11 (S. T.).
Most Astounding Events will be seen in this Instalment.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER WORLD-FAMOUS FILM
AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA
ELDORADO
7-0—8-45—10-15.
EUROPEAN THEATRE—LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH—EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
ITALA-FILM
PRESENTS
TIGRE-REALE
ROYAL TIGRESS 7,000—feet—Powerful and Sensational Drama—7,000 Feet.
featuring
ITALY'S BEST ACTRESS
PINA-MENICHELL
Supported by all Italian Leading Artistes.
Absolutely the Mightiest Drama ever screened in Bombay, Richest Costumes, and Wonderful Sceneries on snow.
One of the most startling events is the GREAT FIRE at the ODION THEATRE. A 20 Lakhs Building ablaze.
DON'T FORGET
PINA-MENICHELLI
Sweetheart of the film, has speaking eyes, rare talent of expression. She is absolutely the Best Actress on Motion Pictures.
NOTICE.—For the convience of our Patrons we have arranged an extra class, *i. e.*, RESERVE CIRCLE, therefore from to-day Box Seats Rs. 1-8, Reserved Circle Re. 1, 1st Class Annas 8, Second Class Annas 4, and 3rd Annas 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! The CINEMA HOUSE at 6-30 p.m.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
Pathe presents the Greatest success in contemporary Drama
"MATER DOLOROSA"
For acting, staging and Scenic effects Mater Dolorosa has never been equalled.
A Magnificent story of Maternal Love. A Film that will live in your memory.
The highest perfection of Picture making has been reached in this film.
Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1, and Annas 8, & 4.

WHO?
WHAT?
WHEN?

Is the Mysterious somebody "that baffles the shrewd detectives?
Who was the "Raffles" that purloined the Pearl Necklace? Why was it stolen and then so mysteriously returned? Why was behind the peculiar second disappearance of the gems? You can see it all on the 4th August at **ELDORADO** Cinema in the **Purple Mask** with the the two Greatest Serial Stars on earth—**Grace Cunard** and **Francis Ford.**
Was the dark and sinster shadow pursuing the **"Purple Mask"**? Why did it pursue so relentlessly? What was the object of the pursuit? Why did the **"Purple Mask"** operate so cautiously? All these questions fully explained on the 4th August at **ELDORADO** Cinema you will see one of the most remarkable Cast of Characters ever exploided any Serial headed by the two greatest Serial Stars on earth—**Grace Cunard** and **Francis Ford.**
When a beautiful, refined and cultured girl is suspetted by a keen detective of a number of jewel robberies—When a woman is followed by detectives to the underground dens of Paris and her supposed capture reveals that she has a double—When both characters wear "The Purple Mask" that successfully hides their identity—then you are getting deep into the plot and thrilling mystery of the Marvelious Serial—The Purple Mask. Commencing on the 4th August at **ELDORADO** Cinema, in which the greatest work is being done by Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.
WHERE?
AT
ELDORADO
Commencing Sat. 4th August.

MISS THE OPPORTUNITY AND REPENT AT LEISURE
YOU MUST SEE
PEG O' THE RING.
AT THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
IF YOU CARE FOR
A REAL ENTERTAINMENT
Each week a new instalment—9000 feet long.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, 6-45; 8-45 AND 10-45 P. M.
New Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Junction.
(TRAMS AT THE DOOR.)

THE EIGHT PARTS, RUNNING THIS WEEK
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
of the extraordinary and amazing story:
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"
are crowded with sensations, and break-neck incidents of of valour and daring.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
for one week only
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON
THE CIRCUS OF DEATH
6000 feet **5 reels.**
Produced by **Armando Vay of Milan.**
Featuring **Miss Evelyn,** acrobatic girl.
ABSOLUTELY THE LAST WORD IN SENSATIONALISM
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.
Thrice Nightly :—7-0, 8-45, 10-30.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 31.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, South-east Rajputana, Central India and west coast of the Peninsula; and local in Assam, east and north Punjab, Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat east and Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Kyaukpyu three inches, Akyab four, Myitkyina one and half, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Barisal, Jessore and Burdwan three, Calcutta one, Cuttack, Chaibassa and Hazaribagh one and half, Sambalpur and Daltonganj two, Darbhanga one, Naya Dumka two, Benares, Cawnpore, Agra and Meerut three, Mainpuri and Lahore one and half, Kotah, Sutna and Mount Abu two, Pachmarhi and Madras one, Mangalore two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in north-west Frontier Province, South Bihar and east of Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 31st July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 31st. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	0.18	28.22	46.33	54.40
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.07	29.78	50.96	57.28
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.07	29.17	50.58	54.05
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.11	29.31	52.76	59.35
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th July 1917.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.670 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1 "
Dew Point	77.9 "
Relative Humidity of Air	0.849 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	8.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85 9 "
Minimum do. do.	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	265 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.30 Inches.
Total fall during month	12.81 "
Do. do. year	30.70 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st July	0.08 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	31	m 9 16	26 4	31	m 1 58	16 11
		8 32a	25 2		3 16a	20 9
Wed	1	m 10 8	27 7	1	m 2 58	16 1
		9 40a	26 1		4 9a	19 7
Thur	2	m 10 52	28 8	2	m 3 53	15 4
		10 40a	27 1		4 55a	18 4
Fri	3	m 11 34	29 6	3	m 4 44	14 9
		11 34a	28 0		5 38a	17 2
Sat.	4	m 0 15a	30 1	4	m 5 32	14 6
					6 20a	16 2
Sun	5	m 0 23	28 7	5	m 6 18a	14 8
		0 55	30 3		7 1a	15 6
Mon	6	m 1 10	28 10	6	m 7 2	15 4
		1 34a	29 10		7 43a	15 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 31 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 2 (Thursday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 7h. 13m.
" 3 (Friday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 7h 13m.
" 4 (Saturday)	" 6h. 16m	" 7h. 12m
" 5 (Sunday)	" 6h 17m.	" 7h. 12m.
" 6 (Monday)	" 6h 17m.	" 7h. 11m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m.; First quarter: 27d. 0h 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.2m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Lahore has had 1.29in., Ambala 0.80in. and Delhi 0.65in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 2.95in., Mainpuri 1.56in., Jhansi 0.33in., Cawnpore 2.82in. and Allahabad 0.38in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.56in., Kotah 1.95in. and Mount Abu 2.02in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana but in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.20in. of rain, Deesa 0.11in. and Indore 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Saugor has had 0.14in., Hoshangabad 0.19in., Chanda 0.11in. and Raipur 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.28in., Ratnagiri 0.56in., Mormugao 0.11in. and Karwar 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is vigorous in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces, but weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Konkan and on the south Coromandel coast and local in the north Punjab, Central India West, the Central Provinces and Malabar. A few showers have occurred also in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

Nearly general rain is likely in the United Provinces and the Konkan and local rain in the north and east Punjab, Rajputana and Malabar and some showers in the Central Provinces and on the Coromandel coast. A few showers may occur also in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 31st of July 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PENINSULAR GULF—						
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	95.6	83.5	83	..	0	—0.06
Do. (30th July)	95.5	82.6	80	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.3	84.5	70	..	2.60	—0.08
Rawalpindi	89.2	78.9	70	..	22.76	+12.59
Lahore	87.5	76.9	88	1.29	9.09	—1.24
Amritsar	91.4	80.2	87	..	4.04	..
Alwar	88.7	77.3	93	0.30	15.40	+3.44
Delhi	84 1	78.1	92	0.65	14.73	+3.67
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.5	76.7	96	2.95	16.69	+4.61
Mainpuri	87.5	76.4	95	1.56	11.82	+1.72
Jhansi	79	75.6	85	0.33	16.85	+0.07
Cawnpore	85.8	77.1	96	2.82	24.78	+10.65
Allahabad	81.1	77.6	96	0.38	17 56	+0.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.9	84.2	67	..	0.52	—0.65
Karachi	84.5	79.4	89	..	0.01	..
Ajmer	86.0	76.8	82	..	14.07	..
Jaipur	82.5	75.5	90	0.56	16.13	..
Kotah	84.6	75.6	85	1.95	23.92	..
Mount Abu	63.0	65.1	99	2.02	30.76	..
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	88.0	77.7	74	..	7.53	—0.99
Dwarka	86.1	79.0	84	..	4.58	—4.58
Veraval	81.3	78.6	89	0.06	13.37	+7.19
Deesa	92 3	74.1	84	0.20	11.57	—4.19
Kaira	94.0	78.4	94	0.04	11.09	+1.15
Surat	87.1	79.5	83	0.07	24.11	—1.37
Ahmedabad	88	76.7	87	0.06	15.13	—0.45
Deesa	84.9	76.7	93	0.11	11.51	—0 04
Baroda	91	173.1	90	..	24.43	+10.57
Indore	84.7	72.0	89	0.15	16 88	—0 60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Nagpur	83.3	74.3	95	..	22 23	—3 90
Raipur	86.2	71.6	96	0.14	20.94	—0.15
Hoshangabad	84.5	73.0	89	0.19	27.22	+2 58
Khandwa	87	74 9	88	..	14.57	+0.48
Akola	87.0	72.6	78	0.02	11.95	—3.20
Amraoti	86.8	72.4	83	..	11.20	—4.64
Nagpur	84.3	73.9	74	0.05	19.49	—0.10
Chanda	89.4	76.2	76	0.11	29.38	+0.12
Raipur	83.4	74 3	82	0.30	29 33	+0.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	79.0	84	0.28	28 22	—5.43
Ratnagiri	84 1	76.1	86	0.56	51.35	—12.13
Marmugao	84.5	76.7	90	0.11	62.41	—8.50
Karwar	82.8	76.2	91	0.16	75.28	—1.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93 5	74 8	63	..	1.47	—7.93
Ahmednagar	88.1	70.7	72	..	4.61	—9 91
Poona	84.0	72 1	82	..	5.99	—8.98
Sholapur	95.0	71.4	67	..	5.04	—4.05
Bijapur	89.4	71.3	75	0.06	6.29	+0 85
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aurangabad	84.6	71.1	86	0.6	10.84	—1 08
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.8	73.7	75	..	22.24	+7 13
Hyderabad	88.2	72 2	89	0.09	9.29	—1.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81.3	74 0	95	2.38	84.68	+9 28
Calicut	82.8	73.9	95	0.35	60.53	—14 86
Cochin	85	173.7	89	..	44.74	—5 27
Colombo	89.8	78.7	87	0.03	7.1	—9.67
MADRAS (EXCEPT MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	79 3	79	..	15.37	+4.66
Bellary	95.1	73.7	64	0.06	4..7	+0.52
Cuddapah	100.6	80.4	60	..	4.06	—2.30
Madras	96	77 5.5	93	0.92	9.67	+3.88
Bangalore	83	65.8	80	0.01	1.78	—2.26
Coimbatore	91	172.2	79	..	1.04	—1 90
Trichinopoly	100	184.1	62	..	2.83	+0.98
Negapatam	99	178.1	86	0.18	2.12	—1.20

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 31st July, 1917, was 29.838 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Storm and Rain-proof

SHADOWLESS LAMPS
with latest improvements
For
Public Halls, Railways, Streets, Gardens, etc.
From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Ligh
Illustrated Price List Free.
HE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, July 30th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, ,, Imports	Nil
Mid. American	18.85
Egyptian F. G. F.	21.60
New York 1-1 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct. 22.02 / Jan. 22.32 / Mar. 23.45

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 30th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	17.85
July-Aug	17.60
Aug.-Sept	17.27
Sept.-Oct.	16.97
Oct.-Nov	16.55
Nov.-Dec.	16.15
Dec.-Jan.	15.90
Jan.-Feb.	15.90
Feb.-Mar.	15.81
Mar.-Apl.	15.72
April-May	15.64
May-June	15.56
June-July	15.48

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, July 30th.

Prices fixed for to day.

Months.	To-day's price
July	30.75
Oct.	28.75
Nov.	29.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 30th.

M. G. Bengal Good	15.30
,, ,, Fully Good	15.55
,, ,, Fine	15.80
No. 1 Oomra Good	16.80
,, ,, Fully Good	17.05
,, ,, Fine	17.30
M. G. Broach Good	18.16
,, ,, Fully Good	18.32
,, ,, Fine	18.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Futures at New York Oct.	22.90 +18
,, ,, Jan.	23.71 +21
,, ,, Mar.	23.88 +22
Spot Cotton at New York	24.90—60
,, New Orleans	24.75—25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	22.97 +22
,, ,, Jan.	22.90 +21

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 31.

This morning Good Broach April was quoted Rs. 474 and some business was done on Association terms at Rs. 478-9. The Marwadi bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 481 and the rate quickly advanced to Rs. 486-7. Later on the price improved to Rs. 488-9. The New York closing cable was received at about 5-30 p.m., the close being 18 to 22 points up after opening 12 to 21 down. At Colaba business was done in Good Broach at Rs. 491 and the market closes as under. Transactions have been made in Old Crop fine Bengal September and in some Southern styles for August-Sesptember. A moderate business has been done in New Crop.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand. Prices were irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	Sept.		388/8
Good M. G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		447
Good M. G. Westerns	Augt.-Sept.		438/8
Good Sarnal Dharwar	Augt-Sept.		488
Good M. G. Coompta	Augt-Sept.		485
Good M. G. Miraj	Augt-Sept.		480

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ..	April	Rs.	490
Fine Khamgaon Akola ..	January ..	,,	470
,, Khandeish	,, ..	,,	466
,, Muthia	,, ..	,,	430/8
,, Bengal	,, ..	,,	381
Fully Good Bengal ..	,, ..	,,	360

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

July 31-7-17

Bengal	January		362
Broach	April		488

NOTICE

The Empire Tobacco Co.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.

(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)

41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co.

Dealers in Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Motor Oils Grease, all Motor requisites and vulcanising guaranteed.

LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 31st JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Good	M.G.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals ..	386	385	375			Ready.
M. G. Sciade Punjab	385	384	376			,,
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple" ..				476		,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar ..				478	463	,,
M. G. Westerns ..				441	420	,,
H. G. Westerns ..				431	410	,,
M. G. Compta ..				462	461	,,
M. G. Kadi Vizamgam ..			512	500		,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for money and Forward Delivery Contracts at 2PM by the Nate committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 31st July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	384	376	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	..	384	376	..	Ready
	..	380	..	..	Sept.
Sciade-Punjab (M G)	385	385	376	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	380	..	355	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	..	355	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	462	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Shamgaum Karanja (M G)	..	465	425	..	Ready
	..	476	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomra water descriptions (M G)	..	440	440	..	Ready
Dharmangaum Pongaum (M G)	..	442	432	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	450	430	..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptee (M G)	..	458	440	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	465	445	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	512	502	472	Ready
	..	..	..	493	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	..	510	495 Ready
Kathia (M.G.)	..	490	395	..	Ready
	..	418	..	..	1/25th Jan 18
Miraj Asthni (M.G.)	..	..	480	460	Ready
Sawgd Dharwar	..	..	490	462	Ready
	..	..	482	..	August/Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	445	425	Ready & August/Sept.
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	435	415	Ready & August/Sept.
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	495	487	Ready
	..	..	490	..	August/Sept.

Good H.G.F.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 30th July :—

Cotton	3,281
Wheat	16.63
Linseed	13,3
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	
Gingellyseed	
Poppyseed	
Groundnuts	15
Castorseed	178
Rice	1,961
Myrabollams	167
Cbbtonseed	Nil
Mowrasead	Nil
Gram	2,0,5
Jowar	843
Maize	Nil
Barley	2,055

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 31st—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Nait. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	44 0 0	0 0 0
,, ,, Cawapore 70,30 ..	43 8 0	0 5 0
,, Karachi Bangla ..	43 0 0	0 5 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi ..	6 4 0	0 10 0
,, Cawapore ..	6 4 0	0 10 0
,, Yellow Cawapore ..	7 0 0	0 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 0 0	0 5 0
,, ,, Thin ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teaseed, White 35-36 ..	44 0 0	0 0 0
,, ,, Gaja 75-25 ..	43 0 0	0 0 0
,, ,, Gaja 50 50 ..	43 0 0	0 0 0
,, ,, Black ..	36 0 0	0 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts ..	41 0 0	0 0 0
Mowrasead ..	4 0 0	0 0 0
Jawa ..	28 0 0	0 0 0
Arandi ..	40 0 0	0 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Sept.	6 9 0	
Linseed Sept.	5 11 0	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 28th and 29th July :—

	Mars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	11	13,361
B. B. & C. I. Railway	7	5,369

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs	From
Nil.		

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet;
Bar Silver 25-13.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-12.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 96-7.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 96-7.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1-4 7-32.
Bank Demand drafts 1-4 9-32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1-4 19-32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185¼.
3 Months' sight France Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 180½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 281½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 Days' sight Japan Rs. 147.
D. D. on New York Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per rcent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa.
Sanitary.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened quieter owing to settlement and weak holders' selling but the prices have recovered at the close owing to speculators' purchase for forward delivery. In August settlement heavy deliveries are expected and the Budlies are widening considerably.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,785 to 1,805, Madhavjees from 2,155 to 2,180, Fazulbhoys from 810 to 817-8, Indore Malwas rom 377-8 to 380, Nagpurs from 2,415 to 2,400, Swadeshis from 1,800 to 1,805 Simplexs were steady at 715, Indian Bleechings were placed at prices varying from 275 to 267-8, Crescents from 241-4, to 246-4, and Pearls from 540 to 532-8.

Bombay Uniteds declined to 715, Currimbhoys to 365, and Finlays to 335.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 275 and 277-8, and deferreds declined to 1,130, Katni ordinaries were steady at 265, and Shivrajpurs at 50-8.

Alcock Ashdowns declined to 960, Bombay Burmas to 960, Bombay Steam to 306-4, Bombay Telephone to 161, and Tata Hydros to 1,165.

BANKS.

Nominal Amount paid up.	Price last.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. per.	Quotation per Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	140	Jan.-July	10	21½
Alliance Bk. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	10	2[illegible]
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 500	100	Jan.-July	10	12
Bank of Bombay ..	600	..	12½	1,135
Bank of Bengal ..	600	Jan.-July	12½	1,[illegible]00
Bank of India Rs. 500	100	Feb.-July	7½	12
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12½	1,05[illegible]
Centrl. Bk. Rs. 50 ..	50	..	7½	70
Central Co-Op. Bk. ..	50	..	6½	60
Standard Bk. ..	100	Jan.-July	Nil	10
Standard Bk. (P.S.)	100	do.	Nil.	10
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20	Jan.-April	16½	£20
Eastern Bank Ltd. ..	£10	March	0 2½	0 [illegible]
Mercantile Bk. ..				
£ 12½ A ..	20	..	10½	£23
£ 12½ B ..	20	..	10½	[illegible]
Hongkong & Sang. ..	£12½	Feb.-Aug.	44½	£42
National Bank Ltd.	£20	Sept.-May	16½	£40

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	3	1[illegible]5
Bombay Cotton ..	100	..	..	..	[illegible]
Bombay Dyeing ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	..	30	[illegible]
Bom. Dyeing & Manufg. ..	100	..	..	40	[illegible]
Bom. Mill ..	400	..	..	..	[illegible]
Central	100	Mar.-Sept.	..	10	3[illegible]
Central India Co ..	100	May-Nov.	..	50	2,[illegible]
Century Spg. & Mfg. ..	200	May-Nov.	..	8	Rs. [illegible]
Colaba	1,000	Apr.-Oct.	..	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Cotton Mills ..	100	..	..	60	1,[illegible]
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	..	40	[illegible]
Crescent	100	do.	..	2	2 [illegible]
Dharamsey	400	Mar.-Sept.	..	2	[illegible]
Davia	400	do.	..	2	[illegible]
Edward Sassoon ..	400	May-Nov.	..	2	[illegible]
Empress Mills ..	400	..	..	2	[illegible]
Fazulbhoy	200	Mar.-Sept.	..	20	[illegible]
Finlay	1,000	May ..	..	60	[illegible]
Frank Cotton ..	400	Apl.-Oct.	..	10	[illegible]
Hind Mills	100	..	..	50	[illegible]
Hindustan	1,000	do.	..	60	[illegible]
Hindustan Spinning ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	..	60	[illegible]
Imperial Cotton ..	1,000	..	..	60	[illegible]
Indian Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	..	60	[illegible]
Indian Spinning ..	100	do.	..	10	[illegible]
Indian Textile ..	1,000	..	..	60	[illegible]
Jam Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	..	60	[illegible]
Jubilee Mills	100	Apl.-Oct.	..	30	[illegible]
Kamani	200	Mar.-Sept.	Mar.	..	[illegible]
Kastoor	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Mar.	..	[illegible]
Khatau	1,000	June-Dec.	..	100	[illegible]
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	..	40	[illegible]
Kohinoor Junior ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	..	100	[illegible]
Madhavji Dharamsey ..	400	Apl.-Sept.	..	40	[illegible]
Manchester	1,000	June-Dec.	..	80	[illegible]
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	..	60	[illegible]
Maye Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Mar.	..	[illegible]
Mccarthy & Stewart ..	1,000	..	..	60	[illegible]
Model Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	..	20	[illegible]
Nowrosjee Wadia ..	400	Apl.-Oct.	..	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Spg. & Mfg. ..	250	..	..	..	[illegible]
Osman	250	..	..	..	[illegible]
Pearl	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	20	[illegible]
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Mar.	..	[illegible]
Ramsay Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Mar.	..	[illegible]
Rupee Silk	500	April	..	20	X.D. [illegible]
Shalimar	1,000	do.	..	20	[illegible]
Standard Broach ..	Rs. 100	..	Mar.	..	[illegible]
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	..	50	[illegible]
Standard	300	Mar.-Sept.	..	10	[illegible]
Swan	250	Oct.	..	12½	[illegible]
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	..	30	[illegible]
Tata Mill .. .. (O.	500	..	40	..	[illegible]
(P.	500	..	400	..	[illegible]
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	..	10	[illegible]
Union	2,000	Apl.-Oct.	Mar.	..	[illegible]
Vishnu Cotton .. (O.	500	..	..	70	nom. [illegible]
(P.	500	..	..	70	[illegible]
Western India ..	1,000	..	..	2	X. D. [illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½	..	[illegible]
Amreli Petli	100	do.	0 2½	..	133
Ahmedabad Prantij ..	600	do.	0 [illegible]	..	527-8
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	0 [illegible]	..	Par 500
Central Provinces ..	100	Jan.-July	4½	..	[illegible]
Dhond-Baramati ..	100	do.	0 2½	..	[illegible]
Gujarat	100	Jan.-June	0 2½	..	[illegible]
Mominpur Doab ..	100	do.	0 2½	..	102
Nanded Khan Rs. 75	100	Apl.-Oct.	0 [illegible]	X.D.	76
Pachora Jamner Rs. 75	100	Aug.-July	0 [illegible]	..	60
Sara Bengal	100	May-Nov.	0 [illegible]	..	81
Sholkot Harcourt ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	0 [illegible]	..	85
Wind Lights	100	July-Jan.	0 [illegible]	..	120
Tapti Valley	60	Mar.-Sept.	0 [illegible]	..	510
Upper Sind Light ..	10	Jan.-July	0 [illegible]	X.D.	54

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	Rs. 100	May.	Mo. 250	..	Rs. 6750
Allerd Karachee ..	1,000	Nov.	40	..	1[illegible]
Basel Mission ..	200	Aug.	0	..	135
Bellary Press ..	270	..	40	..	144
Bombay Gazette ..	200	Oct.	20	..	121
Bombay Guzerati ..	200	Nov.	10	..	241
Bombay Samachar ..	100	..	0	..	61
Chabuk	500	July	40	..	441
Chitrashala Press ..	250	..	..	..	145
Hindustan S. S. Co. ..	250	..	..	..	145
Kingston	100	Sept.	0	..	1.5
Indian Cotton ..	250	Oct.	10	..	110
Jamna Piling & Pkg.	1,000	..	2	..	2[illegible]
Jumroo Press ..	600	Jan.	40	..	600
Kamgaran	600	Sept.	Mar.	..	345
Mahmudpura Cot. ..	125	..	0	..	100
Mahuva	250	Oct.	Mar.	..	125
Mercantile	50	do.	Mar.	..	261
Mumbai Mitra ..	250	Aug.	10	..	261
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	80	..	853
New Motasuddin ..	400	Nov.	40	..	151
New Surat	400	Oct.	40	..	451
New Prince of Wale.	400	do.	40	X.D.	760
Rast	200	Nov.	Mar.	..	265
Sunt City	200	Oct.	10	..	120
Vakaat & Faiz-ul-Am.	400	Sept.	30	..	405
Vaedawa, G.F. ..	100	..	..	..	110

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	500	..	985
Ali-India U. Co. Mills	100	August.	Rs. 1	..	[illegible]
Balmukund ..	5	..	Rs. 1	..	[illegible]
Bank Bldg Mahl ..	25	..	..	nom.	[illegible]
Bellasis Road ..	25	June	0	..	52
Bombay Tram Co. ..	10	..	Mar.	..	45
Brick and Tile ..	10	..	..	..	10[illegible]
Bri. Burma Pet ..	5	Mar.-Oct.	0	..	6
Bombay Burma ..	5	Jan.-Aug.	1	..	[illegible]
Do. Motor S. ..	5	Feb.-Aug.	0	..	[illegible]
Do.	5	..	0	..	[illegible]
Bombay Ice ..	50	Jan.-Aug.	12	..	1,61[illegible]
Bombay Steam ..	50	..	..	..	[illegible]
Bo. Land & Building	100	Sept.	12	..	[illegible]
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ..	25	Oct.	Mar.	X. D.	29
Bundi Cement Co. ..	10	Mar. Oct.	Mar.	..	12
Central Bom. Co. ..	100	April	0	..	60
Coal of Bo. Bldg. Co.	50	Jan.-Jan.	0	..	80
Delhi Flour	50	Sept.	0	..	12[illegible]
Empire Life Ass. Co.	50	..	..	..	34
Tea Makers	25	Mar.	Mar.	..	16
Chemical Co. (Ltd.)	100	Mar.	Mar.	..	10
Indian Cement Co. ..	10	..	Mar.	..	140
	10	..	..	..	20
Katni Cement .. (O.	10	..	40-12	X. D.	90
(P.	10	..	7½	..	10
Ind. Mercantile Co., Ltd. Rs. 50 .. (Old ..	50	Dec.	0 [illegible]	..	1[illegible]
Indian (New ..	100	Jan.-July	7 [illegible]	..	[illegible]
Insurance (Issue? ..	10	Jan.-July	7½	..	[illegible]
Co.	25	March.	1[illegible]	..	214
John Roberts & Co ..	100	Jan.-July	1[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	50	Dec.	10 [illegible]	..	23
Kamp & Co., Rs. 17.	20	Feb.	Rs. 1½	..	183
Kamptee Landg. ..					
Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Mar.	..	190
Marks & Co. ..	100	July	0 [illegible]	..	24
Mukund Iron Co. ..	100	..	Rs. 1½	..	220
Mukund Steel Co. ..	100	..	0 [illegible]	nom.	30
Muir Price Coal ..	100	..	1[illegible]	..	65
O. Govt. S. Vis A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30 [illegible]	..	3.8
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	10 [illegible]	..	87-8
Port Trustees ..	1,000	Sept.	0	..	995
Ripon Spg. & Wvg. Co. ..	10	..	30 [illegible]	..	50-8
Sirkat Darbosle Gas	100	Mar.-Aug.	0	nom.	93
Siddeley Loading Co	100	..	0	..	100
Tata Iron Steel Co. ..	75	Sept.	15 [illegible]	..	271-8
	30	Sept.	100 [illegible]	..	1130
	100	Mar.-Sept.	0 [illegible]	..	102
Tata Hydro Elec. ..	1,000	Jan.	7½	X. D.	1,165
,, ,, P.S. ..	1,000	Jan.	7½	..	1040
Tata Hydro Dep Com. P.S. ..	1,000	April Oct.	5½	6%	prem 205
Thacker & Co ..	5	May	32½	..	18[illegible]
Tobacco Co ..	5	..	Rs. 6	..	18[illegible]

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO.

The Bombay Board has received a cable advice from the London Board of Directors of the British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd., instructing them to pay after the 31st instant the ad-interim dividend of Rs. 15 per hundred shares free of English and Indian Income taxes. Dividend Warrants will be issued and posted in due course after the 31st instant to shareholders whose requests for registration in Bombay reached London upto the 18th July. Others whose registration remains on the London Register will receive their dividends from London direct. Dividend warrants are now being posted.

TREATMENT OF THE INTERNED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On a short visit to Ooty, the cold depressing prison-place of our illustrious interned, I have been deeply shocked to find that our leaders are subject both to a number of petty persecutions as well as to the grave difficulty of being prevented—I fear deliberately—from replying to and refuting the lies and calumnies of their oppressors.

For example, I learnt from a friend who was also stopping for a short time at Ooty, that Mrs. Besant had endeavoured to send cables both to the Prime Minister and the General-Secretary, Theosophical Society, England and Wales, exposing Mr. Chamberlain's falsehoods in the House of Commons and demanding, as bare justice the publication of the letter in which she refused to accept the offer of the Government of Madras with regard to the relaxation of the Internment Order in connection with her Theosophical and other religious publications. Mrs. Besant had to send these cables through the District Magistrate, and she enclosed a sum of money to cover the costs of their despatch. After over a week's delay she receives back the money and is told that her cables would be sent by the Government to the Secretary of State. We shall never know whether the Secretary of State will receive these cables but it is amazing that Mrs. Besant should be apparently refused permission to cable to the Prime Minister with regard to the action of one of his subordinates. I have been told, though of course I cannot personally say whether it is true, that Mrs. Besant's denial of Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons, has been sent to the Secretary of State for his private knowledge only. It is almost impossible to believe this, for it would mean that while Mrs. Besant may be attacked with all the world-wide publicity given by an attack in the House of Commons, she is prevented by the very people who attack her from making any reply. It looks as if her internment were being used in order to vilify her and to escape from the consequences of vilification. Is this British justice? The non-publication of Mrs. Besant's reply to the statement of Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons is a cruel injustice to our beloved mother.

This is a grave and dangerous persecution, but it is not alone. To be threatened for violating the Internment Orders by sending a condolence telegram to Dadabhai Naoroji's daughter, when our interned patriots received an acknowledgement for the same through the District Magistrate's Office is another instance of the kind. In spite of this, the District Magistrate makes a secret enquiry of his own, finally convicting "the accused" and warning them that while he was willing to overlook this offence, it must not occur again. Mrs. Besant, Mr. Wadia and Mr. Arundale are helpless and their position is becoming more and more intolerable. Mr. Arundale's parcel of washing received from Adyar to be opened when an assurance is demanded and given that it did not contain any letter, telegram or other written communication and when it was passed by the Censor is one more instance of the same kind.

The latest example of petty persecution is in connection with the Home Rule Flag which floats over Gulistan—their prison-house. The Government has just sent a letter objecting to the Flag and requesting it to be pulled down. The Orders of Internment do not so far prohibit their recipients from being masters of their own household, but it is clear that the Government is determined on persecution and takes advantage of the doubtless innumerable opportunities that occur. I do not know what reply has been given to this letter but I imagine that if the Government wants to pull down the Home Rule Flag it will have to do so under that conveniently comprehensive War measure, Defence of India Act. When I left our glorious Flag was still flying but the public will anxiously await the next step of the Government.

How long is such martyrdom to continue? It is for the Indian public to answer. The answer should consist not only in mere protest meetings and passing of resolutions which do not seem to affect the Government at all, but in the propagation of Swadeshi movement with active boycott and strenuous passive resistance. What the Indian public is looking forward to is not for strong speech but resolute action. The question is who are the leaders who are prepared to suffer. The National movement which has received such an impetus by the internments can only continue successfully when the first step has been taken—namely, the clear evidence to the world that India is able to protect her own. The only evidence of any weight at present, is the release of the interned.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. TRILOKEKAR.

Madras, July 28th, 1917.

THE BOMBAY TELEGRAPHIC OFFICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I presume the public has a right to be apprised of the real cause of the inordinate delays on Telegraphic Traffic in the Bombay Office. When a similar state of affairs existed about a year ago—the then A. S. was made a scapegoat and his removal suggested by those in power—A Traffic Expert was then hailed from Imperial Delhi to clean the Augean Stables and make order out of chaos. Like the proverbial new broom he swept clean for a time, took an active interest in, and suggested ways and means for, the speedy disposal of Traffic.

As a God-child of the Direction he came vested with supreme powers to remodel the Office—a task, he has signally failed in accomplishing. Instead, a plethora of routine rules, an elaborate upkeep of statistics (the nightmare of the supervisory staff) and other absolutely vexatious and unnecessary details, have made for less supervision and lesser outturn. Not content with the introduction of undue red-tape, he has now gone a step further and misused the authority vested in him by placing certain persons in high-salaried and comfortable positions of his own creation. Really capable and experienced men of several years' service have been superseded and have had to make way for their juniors, who have impressed the Assistant Superintendent. All this calls for an immediate investigation and intervention by the Postmaster-General, Telegraphs, who will do well to look into the merits of the new incumbents—for a promotion of Rs. 35 within six months in the clerical line in little short of phenomenal. The Bombay Office is now in a more chaotic state than it was before. The result is wholesale mulcting and retrenchment of Pie—Money, with or without reason,—to the disgust of the staff, who feel that the more they work, the greater the chance of their increments being stopped. Is it any wonder, Sir, that the men become slackers and work accumulates?

It is time the Direction eradicated some of the anomalies existing in the Indian Telegraph Department, provided a few more copper wires, radiating from Bombay to the chief cities of India and had a sympathetic and capable man as an Assistant Superintendent.—Yours, etc.

"FACTS."

SANTI OIL.

To be used externally.

Guaranteed sure, genuine and permanent cure for Nervous Debility of any nature and standing whatever may be the cause, this oil acts as a marvel, restores natural vigour and also rejuvenates old men. For particulars apply to:—

The "Health Home" P. O. Samta, Bengal. (Dept. B 2.)

SLAVES OF THE CIGARETTE.

WOMAN AND SMOKING.

Whatever may be the working result as regards prices, the Government control of tobacco, involving, of course, that which is used for cigarettes, is a matter that will affect a very considerable number of women. Smoking among women is on the increase, and instead of being, as it was some twenty years ago, a kind of audacious defiance of the prim and goody folks, it has come to be a widespread habit among all classes. Perhaps the small messenger girl who delivers telegrams or does light errands has not developed quite as aggressive a taste for "fags" as did her brothers a decade ago. She still prefers sweets—when she can get them. But the girls going into factory employ, the young women in office occupation of all sorts, those who are working on the land, or driving vans and motorlorries, to say nothing of the women who are still leisured, whether youthful or middle-aged, all demand cigarettes, whose ashes and ends are to be seen at canteens as well as at fashionable restaurants. A few months ago a well-known organisation for the welfare of girls, opening a hostel for clerks and typists, found that a smoking-room must be included in their scheme. The ladies responsible realised that they had no alternative. It was better, as they judged, to admit the fact that their residents would smoke and to provide a place in which they could do so, than to make a rule against it that would be disobeyed at every turn.

In pre-war days there was a movement to check cigarette-smoking among lads, and there were many sound and convincing medical arguments as to why it was desirable to do so. Every reason adduced in the case of lads is trebly strong when applied to young girls. The cigarette, first puffed as a bit of bravado, can become a veritable tyrant in a year or two, reducing its victim to a state of constant craving. The feminine nervous system, so fine and so quickly excited, suffers worse injury from excessive smoking than the somewhat hardier organism of man. For excess it very soon becomes, and there are few doctors, whether in general or in specialised practice, who could not tell of troubles among their women patients, ranging from smokers' sore throat to complete nerve breakdown, that are directly traceable to over-indulgence in cigarettes.—The "Daily Telegraph."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

(Delayed in transmission.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Less attention was paid to jute mill shares at the opening this morning, possibly on account of the dullness of the gunny market which registered a considerable drop specially in cloth. Coal shares also failed to attract attention as the business reported that these stocks were quite of a retail nature. A fair volume of business was reported in the miscellaneous department where Titaghur paper were again in request. War bonds of 5½ per cent. 1922, changed hands at par. The following sales took place:—

Coal:

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 11th Sud of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 9th Shaval, 1315.
Parsi: 21st of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 11th of Ad, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 15min.; Sunset: 7h. 15min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS,

SUNDAY, August 5.

Principal J. N. Fraser's public lecture on "The Words, 'Race' and 'Nation' and their Meaning," Dadar English School Hall 5 p.m.

MONDAY, August. 13.

Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

DAILY,

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: To-night, Opening of the Bandman Opera Co. in "High Jinks" at 9-30. At 6-30 Cinema a beautiful film drama "Mater Dolorosa."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's Guilty," Series?
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road 7-15 9-0, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY—Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy died at his residence, Warden Road, yesterday noon. Funeral will take place at 7-30 a.m. this day.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, July 31.

666. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional Orders dated 27th July 1917, is republished for information.

"Dress, 1110. Paragraph 2 of Annexture to Divisional Area Order No. 317 of 5th March, 1917 is cancelled, and the following substituted."

"A gold tie pin may be worn with the soft collar to fasten the two ends together.

(Sd.) A. R. Kearsey, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to the bad working of Karachi wires telegrams to Sind are subject to delay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when some business of a formal nature was transacted.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, Principal J. Nelson Fraser will deliver a public lecture on "The Words' 'Race' and 'Nation' and their Meaning," on Sunday the 5th August at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Dadar English School, Lady Jamsetji Road.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The twenty-fourth lecture of the Home Rule League lectures series will be delivered by Mr. Chandrashanker N. Pandya on "The Present Political Administration and our Demands, Part II," under the joint auspices the the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at Morarji Gocul-das Hall, Cavel Street, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

DASHA NIMA VIDYOTTEJAK FUND,

The meeting of the above Fund Committee was held on Saturday in the Mahajanwadi, Kandewadi Lane, Mr. Chandulal Ranchhoredas Sura occupied the chair. The necessity of increasing the Fund was urged upon members of the community by several speakers. The Fund now amounts to Rs. 17,501. Collections in aid of the fund were made at the meeting, Mr. Chhotalal C. Gandhi subscribing Rs. 251. An annual subscription of Rs. 175 was also announced.

CRICKET SHIELD MATCH.

WON BY YOUNG DAIVADNYA C. C.

—This match was played on Sunday last at Gajanan Cricket Ground. A prize (of one silver bat) offered by Mr. Dinanath R. Vagal, one of the parties of the G. C. C. to the winning Team and two other small silver bats offered by Mr. Shantaram M. Vagal, one for the highest score from either Team and one for highest number of wickets, *i.e.*, to the Bowler. The match commenced at 12-30 p.m. and G. C. C. followed in batting and the score was 19 and 33 respectively. D. C. C. scored 75 for the 1st inning and won the Match by an inning and 23 runs. The donor then presented the Bat of Silver to the Captain of the D. C. C.

The prize distribution of the D. C. C. was held at the residence of Mr. Shamrao P. Kothare's house at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. Vamanrao S. Kothare presided and distributed the prizes to Mr. Trimbak S. Mankame for batting, to Mr. S. N. Parulker for having taken 13 wickets in two innings.

CRICKET IN BARODA.

A cricket match was played at Baroda on Sunday between the Baroda College and the Surat City Club and ended in a win for the former by 40 runs. The scores are as follows:—

SURAT CITY CLUB—1st innings.

Damri 0, Thakore 0, Mullanji 5, The Nawab Saheb 10, Botawala 17, C. C. Desai 2, Clark Capt. 0, Bakya 2, Desai B. C. 2, Ummara 3, Merchant not out 0, extras 4, total 45.

BARODA COLLEGE—1st innings.

Abhyanker 17, Surve 1, More 13, Dhond Capt. 7, Mane 4, Jadhav 12, B. M. Desai 3, Nadkarni 16, Gandhi 0, B. R. Desai not out 1, Nedak 3, extras 8, total 85.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPLY TO REPRESENTATION.

The Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., has replied as follows to the petition from the workmen of the Company's Kingsway workshops, which was published *in extenso* by us in our yesterday's issue:

The Managing Director acknowledges receipt of the petition forwarded to him by certain workmen employed at the Company's Kingsway Workshops, and after full consideration of and enquiry into their alleged grievances his decisions regarding them are as follows:—

(1) The time when workmen must be present at the Kingsway Workshops will remain 8 a.m. The gates will be kept open until 8-30 a.m. Men drawing their check after 8 a.m. but before 8-15 a.m. will be fined quarter hour's pay, and those not drawing them until after 8-15 a.m. but before 8-30 a.m. will be fined one hour's pay. Men presenting themselves after 8-30 a.m. will not be issued checks before the mid-day interval and will then be allowed only half day's pay. No workmen will be issued checks after 1-30 p.m. Any man unavoidably made late by the stoppage of the tramways, or other cause entirely beyond his own control, may represent his special case to the Workshops Superintendent who will decide whether under the circumstances pay may be allowed.

(2) From 1st August next the hours of work on week-days at the Kingsway Workshops will be 8 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m., except on Saturdays when they will be 8 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

(3) Special workmen's cars will from 1st August next be run to Kingsway in the morning from the following stations at the following times:—

(a) one car from Colaba Depot at 6-45 a.m.
(b) one car from Pydhowni at 7-15 a.m.
(c) one car from Girgaum Terminus at 7-15 a.m.
(d) one car from Byculla Car Shed at 7-30 a.m.

Special cars for workmen will not be run from Kingsway in the evenings as there is plenty of room available on the ordinary cars proceeding southwards then. Each workman or coolie will be allowed two free passes daily, one for coming to and one for leaving work.

(4) The pay of coolies will in future be as follows:—All coolies who have been in the Company's service less than one year, nine annas per day; all coolies who have been in the Company's service one year or over, ten annas per day.

(5) In future no workmen will be detained for overtime work after 10-45 p.m., so that the Company's cars from Kingsway will still be available for all men so detained. The rates of pay for overtime work will remain as at present, namely, each workman who has worked in excess of the fixed number of ordinary working hours in any month will receive pay at one quarter more than his ordinary rate for the first 4 hours of overtime, and at the rate of one half more than his ordinary pay for any additional hours of overtime.

If night shifts of workmen are occasionally employed they will be separately engaged. Their working hours will be from 8 p.m. to 12 mid-night, and from 3-30 a.m. to 8 a.m. In consideration of being employed on night work their pay will be one quarter higher than that of men on day work doing the same jobs. They will be paid only for the hours they actually work.

(6) Wages of Workshops men will in future be paid on the 12th of each month, or if the 12th be a Sunday on the 11th. The Workshops will be closed at 4-30 p.m. on pay-days.

(7) Eight latrines, two urinals, and three nahanis, are provided at Kingsway Workshops. No alteration will be made in the present rule that attendance at these shall not exceed ten minutes per day.

(8) Materials will be issued to Foremen and Chargemen who must account for them each evening. Workmen will be held responsible for tools lost while in their use. Also for tools *wilfully* or *carelessly* broken. Tools broken while in proper use will not be charged for.

(9) No alterations will be made in the present rules regarding issue of or return of checks. No extension of recess time in the middle of the day will be granted.

(10) The orders are that all workmen of over ten years' service shall be placed on the "Special list" and be in consequence entitled to pay on Caste holidays. If any workmen of over 10 years' service have not been placed on that list they will be placed on it on drawing the attention of the Workshops Superintendent to the omission.

(11) The Managing Director's orders were that all workmen should be paid as bonus one-twelfth of their salary for the year, excluding overtime. If any workman has not been so paid he can send in his name to Mr. Pestonjee, the Secretary of the Company, and his case will be investigated.

No one in the Company's service was entitled to the bonus unless he had been in its service since the 1st January 1916, and unless he was still in its service on the date when the bonus was declared. No clerk or anyone else has been paid the bonus whose service did not comply with these conditions.

(12) The bonus was by order of the Directors and shareholders paid to the Company's employees instead of any war allowance. No war allowance will be granted in addition to the bonus. As the workmen are well aware no bonus has been paid by the Railway Companies, and war grain allowance has been granted by them only to workmen whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per month.

(13) The Managing Director's orders are that new men shall not be taken on at higher pay to do the same work as workmen already in the Company's service are doing at lower pay. If any case should occur of this being done the Managing Director desires that it should be reported to the Managing Engineers.

(14) No increase of pay will be granted in consequence of the removal of the Workshops to Kingsway. As stated above (2) the Managing Director has sanctioned the daily hours of work being reduced by half-an-hour in consequence of that removal.

If any workman does not wish to serve the Company under the rules now laid down he can resign its service on giving the Workshops Superintendent one month's notice in writing. Any workman going on strike or stopping work without giving the Company such notice will be dismissed from its service and if he is a member of its Provident Fund will forfeit his own and the Company's contributions to that Fund.

If the workmen will compare the terms under which they work in the Company's service with the terms given by other Companies they will find that they have no causes of complaint. It is the wish of the Managing Director that they should always be justly treated.

For the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.,
F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director

28th July, 1917.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

The G. I. P. Railway men still continue to be on strike. As usual they went to the workshops to see if there was any further development, but as there was nothing further they quietly left for their homes.

SUNDAY'S ABANDONED MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to write a line in explanation of the request which I was obliged to make to the President of this evening's meeting held under the auspices of the Home Rule League. Unfortunately the Hall was too small for the large number of orderly but enthusiastic citizens of Bombay, who had gathered together to hear the various leaders of public opinion who have come to Bombay from distant parts of the country. People came into the Hall in large numbers a long time before the appointed hour in the expectation of being accommodated in some way or other. The result was that there was not even standing accommodation for a great many of them. The eagerness of those who were in the rear being equally great with others, to hear the various distinguished speakers, they would not like to leave the hall, nor would they like to make room for those who wanted to go back, being unable to stand the pressure in the crowd and apprehensive at every moment either to faint or be suffocated.

You will therefore remember, sir, that it was not any disrespect to the various distinguished speakers, who are the guests of Bombay, that caused some of our suffocated brethren, who were in the pressure of the crowd, which had gathered from the gangway right upto the staircase, to speak out that it was impossible for them to stand, much less to hear the speakers. It was absolutely impossible to go on with a meeting in which the audience was divided into two parts—one having some accommodation and the other not only having no accommodation but unable even to go back if they wanted to and suffocated both by the heat and the pressure of the crowd. I expected that some people would be suffocated and would faint in that heat and pressure. But being equally anxious to hear the distinguished speakers I could not make up mind to inform the President of the State of affairs until one man had actually fainted.

Remember, sir, that the meeting had to be dissolved by the President not on account of any disorderly behaviour on the part of anybody but it had become physically impossible to hold such a meeting in that hall. There was no disrespect meant to our distinguished visitors and every one of those who attended the meeting was disappointed at this inevitable result.

This incident reminds us once more of the fact that some wealthy patriot should now come forward and give to the citizens of Bombay a very large public Hall so that the difficulty experienced to-day may be a thing of the past—Yours, etc.,

HIRALAL D. NANAVATI.

29th July, 1917.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is most unfortunate that the above gathering had to be postponed from a cause which was quite preventible.

Some of those who attended this gathering inform me that although they got there at half past four, they could not obtain sitting room, and that the place was packed. This should not have been allowed, and it would have been better to have issued tickets for this gathering, and the doors opened 15 minutes before this meeting started. The patient and devoted people who sat there for two whole hours were, probably unknown to themselves, breathing in an atmosphere which must have been pretty foul at the lapse of two hours, and it is more than likely that most of those present felt dizzy or had headaches in consequence, and were in no way physically fitted to patiently listen to even the best of speakers.

The enemies of our Home Rule cause are likely to take advantage of this unfortunate circumstance, and turn it against the movement. I think the fact should therefore be widely circulated that the meeting was not broken up because of an unappreciative crowd, but because of a lack of thoughtfulness on the part of the management in allowing so large a crowd to sit within a confined hall for two hours previous to the starting of the meeting.

I had experience of a similar nature in the West, last year, where the ventilation was poor for the crowd which assembled in a certain hall. The result was that most of the people present had a racking headache after an hour or two, and this was very noticeable in the the nature of the deliberations and discussions thereafter. It was with the greatest difficulty I could get those good folk to realise the discussions were being seriously handicapped and tempers spoiled through bad ventilation.

In India, atmospheric conditions are still worse, in consequence of the temperature outside and inside of a room being almost the same for most part of the year, except perhaps a month or two in the cooler weather.

Might I suggest therefore that the leaders of our Home Rule Movement should take great precaution in future to see that the physical conditions under which they are listened to by their appreciative hearers, is the best obtainable on each occasion.

Thanking you for allowing me space in your valuable paper for this letter,—Yours, etc.

A. HOME RULER.

MONDAY'S PROTEST MEETING AT CHINA BAUG.

In our report of the huge protest meeting held at China Baug, Bombay, on Monday last, the remarks attributed to Mr. H. P. Mody in the last sentence of his reported speech need a little amplification to convey his meaning What Mr. Mody actually said was that he hoped Government would realise that the only result of their action had been to give a greater impetus to the ideal of Self-Government within the Empire and to evoke a greater sense of loyalty than ever to the cause which they all had at heart.

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

"HIGH JINKS" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Full of mirth and vivacity, "High Jinks", with which the Bandman Opera Company opened their Bombay season last night at the Excelsior is a really cheery and smart entertainment that kept a packed house roaring with laughter from start to finish. It was a happy thought of the management of the Bandman Opera Company to have captured local play-goers with one of the best musical operas that Bombay has ever seen. "High Jinks" in short is one long laugh and the performance was a remarkable success. Never has such enthusiasm been shown at a first performance in Bombay and never has more hearty and enthusiastic hilarity from a great gathering greeted any performance from the rising of the curtain to the close. The reason is not far to seek. The show, as already stated is a really light and cheery musical farce, is smartly executed in various details as it was notable for its attractive music, splendid stage accessories and scenic effects.

The orchestra was in the capable hands of Mr. Gordon Stamford and Mr. Harry Hall the producer must have been more than gratified at the splendid ovation the play received from the audience.

"High Jinks", which scored a great success at the London Adelphi, is the name of a mysterious scent that produces a hilarious effect on everybody and which eventually communicates its pleasing effects to the audience. Mr. Fred Winn as Dr. Thorne, an American specialist, who trades in this scent more often to his discomfiture than not, was the life and soul of the play. He acted and danced in an easy light-hearted manner and his resourcefulness and ready repartee were extremely clever, the anti-climax being his "Come into the Office" to patients of the gentler sex. Next to him comes Mr. Compton Coults as the eccentric Colonel Slaughter, whose spasmodic movements and queer and grotesque dances were most amusing throughout. Miss Ada Leigh as Mrs. Thorne acquitted herself with great credit both in singing and acting, her pose with Mr. Compton Coults at the end of the first act being most artistically executed. Miss Gracie Rosslyn did very well as Mdlle Chi-chi and her singing of "When Sammy sang the Marsellaise" was very highly appreciated by the audience and was encored no less than three times. Miss Kathleen Doyle as Adelaide Fontaine, the runaway wife of an American lumber King acted and sang most gracefully and effectively. Miss Marjorie Manners as "Sylvia Dale," the protegee of the runaway wife, was charming in her characterisation as well as singing. The chorus did exceedingly well.

"High Jinks" will be again produced to-night.

CONCERT AT LONAVLA.

IN AID OF WOMEN'S WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

A committee of Parsi gentlemen, consisting of Mr. M. Murzban, Barrister-at-Law, Khan Saheb Mehervanji H. Kothavala (of Godhra), Dr. R. Nanji (of the G. I. P. Ry Medical Department at Lonavla, Mr. Dinshaw Cowasji (of "The Retreat", Khandala) and Mr. Mehervan B. Cassinath, (Bombay), taking advantage of the April and May gathering of visitors at Lonavla and Khandalla, organized an afternoon concert in aid of Lady Willingdon War and Relief Fund. It was held in the Lonavla Institute of the G. I. P. Ry., the hall of which was lent for use free of any charge by its committee, presided over by the District Loco. Superintendent. The audience was predominently Parsi, with a sprinkling of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Europeans. Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, presided as patron. The amount realized was Rs. 529.10. Mr. Marker of Lonavla, contributed Rs. 100 towards this amount. There were no deductions for expenses, which were defrayed by Mr. Dinshaw Cowasji of Khandala. The Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund has conveyed the best thanks of the Fund Committee to all who contributed to the arrangements of and took part in the Concert.

As the holding capacity of the Railway Institute Hall necessitated an early closing of the booking of the seats, it is intended to have another after dinner concert, in October next, so as to enable the Railway employees at Lonavla to attend in llarge numbers.

INFANT WELFARE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Medical Press" (London) has an instructive article by Dr. Eustace Thorp, Assistant School Medical Officer, N.R.T.C.C., on the medical inspection of school children recently conducted by him.

Permit me to invite the reader's earnest attention to a most valuable observation made by Dr. Thorp who says he was "impressed by the great number of 'excellents' as to nutrition found among the unvaccinated."

"Is it possible", he asks, "that we vaccinate our children too young? Does the operation in the early months of infancy retard the child's welfare? I, myself, though a firm vaccinationist, am rapidly coming to the conclusion that it does, and am forming the opinion that it would be wise to postpone it until the end of the second year of life, when the child would be much stronger, the objection of the parent would be be in many cases removed, and I am certain that the physique of the race would be greatly improved."

It will be remembered in this connection that the Australian Committee on Vaccination recently advised that children should not be vaccinated under two years of age. I myself would venture the suggestion that if by the admission of a "firm vaccinationist," as Dr. Thorp calls himself, vaccination injures the nutrition of children under two, it will not promote the nutrition of children over two, and that the sooner the filthy humbug is totally abolished the better for the health of the entire nation.—Yours, etc.

VERITAS.

Bombay, 31st July.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

INDORE LADIES' TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the ladies of Indore was held under the auspices of the ladies' branch of the local Social Service League on Saturday the 28th July, to express sorrow and to pass a resolution of condolence at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Mrs. Kamalabai Kibe, who presided, in a short speech gave a graphic account of the service rendered by the Grand Old Man to India and called upon Mrs. Saralabai Naik, M. A., to move the following resolution of condolence:—

"That this meeting of the ladies of Indore place on record their profound regret at the death of Dr. Dadabhai, the Grand Old Man of India, who had rendered valuable services to the whole of India and had devoted himself specially to the upliftment of Indian womanhood by endeavouring to spread female education."

Mrs. Saralabai Naik, while proposing this resolution paid a glowing tribute to the old man, describing in a very touching speech how he was the father of female education in India and how great a loss his death was to the women of India.

The resolution, duly seconded, was carried. It was then resolved to send a message of condolence to the members of the family of the "Data of India."

KUMTA CITIZENS' TRIBUTE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KUMTA, July 31.

A public meeting of the citizens of Kumta was held yesterday evening under the auspices of the Elward Club for expressing the feelings evoked by the death of Dadabhai Naoroji. Many prominent gentlemen were present. Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Masur presided. Speeches extoiling Dadabhai's great virtues and emphasising his strong faith in British character and British sense of justice were made and the following resolutions were passed, all people standing:—

That the public of Kumta offer their tribute of profound respect to the memory of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who distinguished himself as the most loyal and patriotic citizen, shone the brightest by the lustre of his spotless character, great talents and attainments and the purest love of his country, enjoyed in an unbounded measure the confidence and esteem of the Government and British statesmen and the grateful regard of the Indian people and has bequeathed to his countrymen the priceless example of noble deeds and a most benevolent and virtuous life.

That the Kumta public bemoans the loss of this great man with the rest of the Indian nation and officers a hearty condolence to his relations.

That a copy of the afore aid resolutions be forwarded to Sir Dinshaw Wacha for favour of communication to the late Dr. Dadabhai's relations.

COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION AND COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

At an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce held on the 29th instant under the presidency of Seth Ram Naranji Ruhia J.P., the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

1. Resolved that no member of this Chamber shall in future do any forward business in cotton even under the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, with those who do cotton business according to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, nor shall they enter into any contracts with them, nor shall do any such business as commission agents or otherwise. If any constituent from outside, does any cotton business subject to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, no member of this Chamber, shall upon knowing the above fact, do that constituent's business even according to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company.

2. Resolved that all members of this Chamber shall from and after the 1st August 1917, do all business in cotton of 1918 crop, through brokers possessing cards issued by the Cotton Brokers' Association of Bombay.

Note.—The above resolution shall not take effect until and unless the Cotton Brokers' Association passes a resolution to the effect that no member of that Association shall do or cause others to do any forward business in cotton with a broker or merchant doing cotton business according to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

The voting in the matter of Congress Presidentship stands as follows:

1.	Sir S. Subramania Iyer ...	6
2.	The Raja of Mahmudabad ...	6
3.	The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah ...	3
4.	Mr. M. K. Gandhi ...	3
5.	Mrs. Annie Besant ...	3
6.	Mr. B. G. Tilak ...	2
7.	The hon. Mr. Mazharul Haque ...	2
8.	Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao ...	1
9.	The hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru ...	1
10.	Mr. S. Sinha ...	1
11.	Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar ...	1
12.	The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ...	1

Mrs. Besant is the first nominee of three committees (Bihar, Bengal and Madras), Sir S. Subramania Iyer of two (the United Provinces and the Punjab), and the Raja of Mahmudabad of one committee (Bombay).

Three committees have still to make their suggestions: Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar.—"Mahratta."

DEATH OF HON. MR. RASUL.

A PROMINENT CONGRESSMAN AND HOME RULER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Hon. Mr. A. Rasul, Bar-at-Law, suddenly died at 6 o'clock this morning of heart-failure. A feeling reference was made this forenoon at the High Court by the Advocate-General before Justices Greaves and Chaudhury who made a touching reply. He was a prominent member of the Calcutta bar and had a large circle of friends. It was only a few weeks ago that he was elected Secretary of the Bengal Moslem League. He was a prominent Home Ruler, being one of the three General Secretaries of the Home Rule League.

REFERENCES IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

"AN ORNAMENT TO THE PROFESSION."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

References were made to-day, to the death of Mr. Rasul, Barrister at the High Court. Before Justices Chadhuri and Greaves, the Advocate-General, while making a reference was so deeply moved that he almost broke down. He said, I was staggered as I entered the Bar library to hear of Mr. Rasul's death. It was only yesterday that he was argung a case with his usual ability before Your Lordships. Sudden deaths like these make us realise the emptiness of this life and the hollowness of our activities. Transparently honest, scrupulously fair, and well equipped in subjects with which he had to deal, Mr. Rasul was an ornament to the profession. As a citizen, there was no one here whether amongst Hindus, Mahomedans or Christians, who felt that Mr. Rasul was, for one, actuated by sectarian feelings. Hindus used to look upon him as one of their community. His outlook on political affairs was at once broad and sound. His independence at the Bar was of the most sturdy character. The profession has lost a good man and the country will mourn the loss of one of its brightest citizens.

Similar references were made by attorneys and vakils. Justice Chaudhuri in reply said:—The death of Mr. Rasul is a great personal loss to me. I deeply feel the loss to the profession to which he belonged, and of which he was an ornament. For integrity he had not his equal. For honesty I have not seen him surpassed. I will not refer to his political activities, but what we all feel is that it is not always that we come across a man leading a public life, who has endeared himself to the whole of our community Hindu and Mahomedan alike.

References were also made before the Chief Justice and Justice Teunon, and also before Justices Mukerjee and Beachcroft, and Justices Chitty and Richardson.

The late Mr. Abdul Rasul was born in the month of April, 1872. His father, Moulvi Ghulam Rasul, who was a zemindar of Guniank, in the Tipperah District, died when Mr. Rasul was quite young, so that the whole care of bringing up and educating the boy devolved upon his mother. About this time the family removed to Kishoreganj, and he was sent to the village school for instruction; later on he joined the Government School at Dacca, and from there passed his Entrance examination in 1888. His mother was advised to send Mr. Rasul to England; this advice was ultimately acted upon, and he started for Liverpool, at the age of seventeen, in 1889. At Liverpool he studied for a short period, and then went to London and joined King's College. Thence he went to Oxford, where he matriculated in 1892. In 1896 he took his B.A. degree from St. John's College, and two years later his M.A. In 1898, too, he was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple and also took his B.C.L., the first Bengali to attain to that degree. Before returning to India in 1898 he married an English lady. While in England Mr. Rasul became acquainted with his countryman, Babu Arabindo Ghose. In 1899 he was enrolled as a Barrister of the Calcutta High Court, where, although fortune did not smile on him at first, he achieved a fairly wide practice on the Appellate Side. He was the head Examiner in English for the Calcutta Entrance examination from 1899 to 1902, and was also an Examiner for the Calcutta B.L. examination.

He occupied himself as much with his country's interests as with his profession. He had been actively trying to check polygamy among his co-religionists, and he was also an ardent friend of the Hindu Social Reform Movement. He has been endeavouring to bring Musalman into a line with Hindus in matters political, and to remove all obstacles which stand in the way of good feeling between the two communities. He also took great interest in all movements for the improvement and encouragement of national industries. His ability was recognised, when he was invited to preside over the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Barisal. He was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was a prominent Congressman and was actively connected with the Indian Home Rule League. In private life he was characterized by a rare amiability. Mr. Abdul Rasul was still young and in the full vigour of his powers, and, was one of the most enlightened and cultured Mohammadans, whose dream was the unity of India. His sudden death is a great loss to the Indian Mahomedan Community.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Jute mill shares ruled easier in consequence of their being more sellers than buyers. Clives were done as low as Rs. 172 and Camarhatty changed hands at Rs. 363. Coal shares were even more neglected with a very few transactions reported but with quotations fairly steady. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 16; Bengal 800; Kuardi 16-12; Saltore 10-4, 10-8; Western 16-12, 17.

Jute:—Belvedere (ord) 410, Clive (ord) 172, 173-8, 172-8, 172; Dalhousie (ord) 378, 380; Empire (ord) 42, 42-4; Fort Gloster (ord) 499 s.l.; Howrah A (pref) 106; Hooghly (pref) 14-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 363, 361; Kankanarah (pref) 104; Lawrence (ord) 360, s.l.; National (ord) 297; Northbrook (ord) 38-4 s.l.; Reliance (ord) 350-8, 349, 352; and 347 s.l.; Standard (ord) 456.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 62-4 to 63-8; Calcutta Ice 14-6; Calcutta City Flour 1,246 s.l.; Carew and Co. 102; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 19-12, 28; Caluang Rubber 9-14, 10; Great India Phosphate 6 p; Hooghly Flour 15-4, 16-4; New Ring Mills (pref) 145; Russa Engineering (new shares) 100; Russa Engineer (ord shares) 205 to 207.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 66-2 to Rs. 66-8 and small lots were done at Rs 66-14 to Rs. 67-4.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 1, 1917.

S. O. S.!

It is indeed a sign of the times that the organ of the bureaucracy which is published at Allahabad is obliged to admit that the political situation in India has reached a stage of gravity which calls for immediate action in order that the tension may be relieved,—not for some fresh act of repression but for giving Indian leaders an opportunity "to relieve themselves from the reproach of hollow unreality" by "a participation in a serious attempt at constitution making." Indian educated opinion, in fact, urges "The Pioneer," must be called in council for "the time is over-ripe for action." Of course, all this is accompanied by the usual offensive and futile sneers at people "babbling about reaction and repression," but it is admitted that the position of the officials "who are expected to go on daily expounding vague generalities without definite authority and without a clear lead" is "extremely difficult." Thus this being "a moment of strain and dubitation" the experiment of a council or convention of all sides is well worth trying. These, as we have said, are highly significant admissions and we would be the last to attempt to minimise their significance, which chiefly lies in the realisation that the country has been roused, not by the babble of reaction and repression, but by the blunt facts of reaction and repression, and that the attempt to coerce India into silent acquiescence in the denial of her rights proposed by the bureaucracy has failed.

It is the more significant since that, only a few days ago, "The Pioneer" was dilating on a picturesque representation of the situation of its own painting, in which we were asked to dwell upon the importance of the thorough disapproval with which the Home Rule movement had been met in certain quarters,—one of these quarters being the journal edited by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, who presided over the Joint Conference, which took the form of an emphatic vindication of the movement, and another being Madras, where the action of the Local Government had been "heartily approved" by such public men as Dr. T. M. Nair, the buffoon leader of the trumped-up non-Brahman movement and the Raja of Kollengode! If one were to accept "The Pioneer's" version of the situation there would be little need to take it so seriously as to believe that it called for some action to relieve the overcharged atmosphere. But we have never had and do not expect logic or consistency from that quarter. It is needful, therefore, to examine a little more closely, the reasons which have led the official organ to come forward in common with one or two of its contemporaries of like complexion, holding out, what it evidently regards as a sort of olive branch. We fancy that this sudden development of a desire for a Convention on the Irish model is due more to ulterior motives than to genuine anxiety to relieve the overcharged atmosphere and to rescue officials from their daily task of expounding vague generalities, which we believe they rather enjoy. It is no secret that the late Secretary of State strongly favoured the reference of the whole question of political reconstruction in India to a joint Parliamentary Committee, on which leading British Statesmen should sit and before which the Indian case would be fairly presented. In this Mr. Chamberlain had the support of the Prime Minister and many of his colleagues. It is a proposal which Indians have every reason to welcome and the bureaucracy every reason to fear. In the impartial and free atmosphere of such a tribunal India would get a genuinely fair hearing and a statesmanlike decision, which she can never expect from any enquiry set up in this country on which the bureaucracy are represented. The proposal of a Joint Parliamentary Committee having been communicated to Simla no time has been lost in sending out the S. O. S. signal to the proper quarters, together with instructions to checkmate it with the alternative proposal of a convention in India.

It had better be understood at once that non-official opinion in this country is entirely opposed to the latter proposal. Indian officialdom and Indian reformers, representing the undoubted concensus of opinion of the country as a whole in this matter, are as wide apart as the two poles and the idea that they could ever agree, as "The Pioneer" suggests, on "a scheme of reform which would meet with the general approval of all classes," is merely fantastic. The parallel with the Irish case does not hold. In Ireland there is a clear cut issue between the Ulsterites and the Nationalists; here we are not faced with any definite cleavage between two sections of the people, for even "The Pioneer" has its tongue in its cheek when it writes of Dr. T. M. Nair as a representative man. We have got to deal with a unanimous demand for a definite transfer of control from the bureaucracy to the representatives of the people on the one hand and a set determination to oppose that transfer on the other. There is definite clash, let it be bluntly said, between interests which have nothing in common with one another and opposing claims which can only be settled satisfactorily by the arbitrament of statesmen trained and moving in the free atmosphere of democracy. If the Government of India were content to follow out the Irish parallel exactly and leave the settlement, as in Ireland, to an Indian convention of the representatives of the people alone without any intervention of government or participation of officialdom it would be a different matter. But this is not what "The Pioneer" and its clientele are aiming at and their convention will never be accepted by the public as a satisfactory substitute for the arbitrament of British statesmen. If the desire to relieve the overcharged atmosphere is genuine, that can be done instantaneously by the pronouncement for which the Joint Conference has asked, the abandonment of the repression of peaceful and lawful agitation, the release of the interned leaders and the announcement of the decision to refer the Indian problem to a Joint Parliamentary Committee with a view to its solution on the basis of a definite and early instalment of self-government. Nothing short of this will satisfy the country. And it would be mere aggravation of the situation to attempt to set up any sort of solution which does not include the restoration to the Indian people of their liberty of speech and writing and of the interned leaders.

SOME ECONOMIC FALLACIES.

Last week, under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society, Dr. Gilbert Slater, Professor of Indian Economics of the University of Madras, delivered a lecture on "South Indian Economics." a summary of which has already appeared in our columns. Though there was nothing striking in the lecture, the lecturer made certain sweeping statements, which cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. In the first place, although Dr. Slater admitted that India was comparatively a poor country, he maintained that there was no direct connection whatsoever between her poverty and the incidence of the land tax and, added that, therefore, the permanent settlement of land revenue was no solution and that the chief cause of poverty was the very poor average output of Indian labour. The statement of Dr. Slater regarding the incidence of land tax and permanent settlement is quite in keeping with what he said before the Indian Industrial Commission, namely, that India labours under insufficient taxation. Anyone who has any acquaintance with the subject knows that, taking Imperial and Local burdens together, the people of this country relatively to their resources,—and this is a point that cannot be over-emphasised,—contribute no less in taxation than the people of Western countries. The worthy Doctor seems to nourish the delusion that the higher the incidence of taxation the greater is the capacity of the people to bear it, but he forgets the fact that the capacity of the people to bear the burden of taxes cannot be improved by raising the taxes, but only by bettering the economic condition of the people. And that towards the attainment of this object the permanent settlement goes a long way has been admitted even by Government. Sir Charles Wood, when Secretary of State for India, in his memorable despatch of 1862 said: "That this general improvement will be accelerated by a permanent settlement, her Majesty's Government cannot entertain any doubt. On the agricultural population, the effect will be, as pointed out by Colonel Baird Smith, the elevation of the social condition of the people, and their consequent ability, not only to meet successfully the pressure occasioned by seasons of distress, but in ordinary times to bear increased taxation in other forms without difficulty." For the State to surrender a prospective revenue in favour of a few individuals, as in Bengal, may not seem wise or desirable but such an objection cannot obviously hold good in the case of raiyatwari tracts labouring under the mischievous effects of the present policy of periodical revisions, under which not only are improvements taxed contrary to law but even those lands are not left unassessed which can leave no margin for assessment. Besides, it is surprising that, unlike a student of economics, Dr. Slater did not adduce any reasons to support his view.

Dr. Slater's generalisation regarding the average output of Indian labour is as misleading as it is without any foundation. Sir Thomas Holland, who has worked in India longer and may be supposed to know better, has already expressed himself emphatically about the quality of Indian labour. "Any one who has visited the Tata Iron and Steel Works" he said the other day, "will come away thoroughly convinced, that with Indian labour you can tackle any industry for which the country is suitable." We may also make a present to Dr. Slater, of the tribute to Indian labour paid by Mr. J. C. Gammon of the Engineering Department. Mr. Gammon says:—"I believe that Indian labour, as judged by the ratio of quality to cost, is about the best in the world." In the face of this evidence, it is hardly likely that any one who knows anything about the matter will endorse Dr. Slater's sweeping assertion that the very low average output of Indian labour is responsible for India's poverty. If it is suggested that there is some inherent incapacity in the Indian workmen which comes in the way of the development of India's resources, the suggestion is untenable, not merely in view of the two examples out of many of the testimony to the capacity of Indian labour paid on several occasions by those entitled to do so, but also because of other equally important considerations. The average output of labour is, no doubt, very low in certain villages, but it is certainly not due to incapacity on the part of workmen. It is mainly the result of want of useful occupation in dry seasons. And who is responsible for this want of occupation throughout the year? Not the agriculturist, but the foreign competition which drove the supplementary industries out of the country.

Let wise mentors, like Dr. Slater, think of the ways of restoring the supplementary industries to the country. Dr. Slater made several pious suggestions for improving the indigent condition of India. There was nothing new in these suggestions. They have been the commonplaces of bureaucratic solicitude and professions,—unaccompanied by the required deeds,—with the result that, in spite of all the good intention in the world, India's economic and industrial progress is what it is. What then is the obstacle? Those who agree with Dr. Slater must know that great undertakings and new industries are not born out of mere good intentions. They must grow from existing conditions, which in India are not at present favourable to the development of industries. The prime necessity of industrial progress is adequate and proper credit, which is modern money. India's greatest deficiency is the absence of institutions providing such credit. It is no use repeating commonplaces. Unless the whole economic policy is improved out of existence, as it were, and refashioned to subserve Indian interests, not much, we fear, will come out of mere superficial talk.

Notes of the Day.

British War Aims.

In a characteristically able and felicitous speech delivered in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour touched upon the burning topic of British war aims. He reaffirmed the broad principles that govern the question, and if he had nothing original to declare there is no doubt that his statement none the less tends to clear the whole position. For one thing Mr. Balfour pointed out that those who ask for the terms of a sort of cut and dried treaty of peace overlooked the fact the terms of peace must necessarily be contingent, up to a point, upon the fortunes of the war. While, therefore, there could be no going into details, it was still possible to indicate the broad aims which still kept England and her Allies ranged along the battle-line.

Why England Entered the War.

"We did not enter the war with any selfish purpose," said Mr. Balfour, "certainly not to attain imperialistic ends or get indemnities." On the other hand what had driven England to enter on the war was "the necessity of defending Belgium and preventing France from being crushed before our eyes." Since then, however, great and complicated questions of a far-reaching international character had opened out before the world. In regard to the settlement of these questions,—which amounts to the drafting of the peace treaty, Mr. Balfour stated the principle of the Allied aims:

> "We all wish to see Europe emerge from the struggle not only freer but more stable and with fewer of those causes which divide mankind and act as a perpetual irritant upon national pride, ambition and vanity. We want to diminish the future prospect of war by diminishing the number of reasons driving nations to war and we are all agreed that by satisfying the legitimate national aspirations you go a great way to carry out that idea."

The Late Mr. Rasul.

The sudden and untimely death, through heart failure, of the Hon. Mr. A. Rasul removes one of the most highly esteemed and respected of the citizens of Calcutta. His long public career was marked by sterling qualities of sincerity. A quiet, unassuming man, he was also a staunch patriot, who ever sought to serve the national cause with disinterested devotion. The Mahomedan community of Bengal loses in him a distinguished representative who had set a great example of fraternal co-operation with the Hindus. We offer our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

Dacca Industries.

The Dacca Branch of the Bengal Home Industries Association appears to have begun its work of helping to give a new lease of life to decaying indigenous industries on right lines as well as with commendable zeal. It has made an elaborate investigation into the weaving industry of Dacca and has submitted a report recording the result. We trust that this report will be followed by some prompt and well-considered action that would, by placing the weavers of Dacca in a sound economic condition, enable them to win back for Dacca muslin the world repute it possessed not many decades ago. The Dacca branch is also giving its attention to the conditions of another famous industry of Dacca,—the conchshell industry,—by arranging to sell raw materials to the workers at reasonable rates. The horn-button makers and comb-makers of the city, the latter of whom number about a thousand, have also not escaped attention.

Brutal Punishments in Jails.

We have often had occasion to point out that, in spite of some recognition of sound principles of penology on the part of some superior jail authorities in the country, the prison system continues to be dominated by the iron hand of discipline. A clear indication of this is the persistence of brutal forms of punishment. The latest Madras Jail report contains fresh evidence of this fact. For, the two most serious forms of punishment, namely penal diet and flogging continued to increase, there being 185 cases of the former as compared with 111 in the previous year and 19 of the latter as against 7. A worse aspect of the matter is that these punishments were not always awarded with some apparently good cause. Nor are the remarks of the Inspector-General on the point quite reassuring. He writes: "The increase in the figures under these two heads of punishment has been considerable. They will vary year by year according to the idiosyncrasies of different superintendents, and so long as they are not excessive, there is little to be said." But perhaps a great deal will be *thought*—by those who suffer under the idiosyncracies of different superintendents.

Free Education for Kolhapur.

The announcement contained in this morning's telegram that his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has just issued an order to the effect that free and compulsory education should be introduced in his State from the 20th September is a proof of the universal discontent in the country with the prevailing illiteracy of the masses and also of the recognition, on the part of thinking and educated Indians, that compulsion is the only effective means of combating this illiteracy. The fact that his Highness has fixed a time limit for the introduction of compulsion shows a welcome spirit of determination to overcome all possible difficulties—which British administrators might well emulate. That the determination is practical is seen, not merely in the fact that a committee has been appointed to prepare a detailed scheme for enforcing compulsion and that proposals have been invited regarding the course of instruction, but also in the substantial grant of a lakh of rupees to the Education Department to enable it to meet the extra expenditure involved.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Messrs. Kallianbhai M. Javeri; Sitaram Lakhmidas, B.A., LL.B.; B. S. Nathani; Ramal Kalidas; Chandulal Mancekchand Jheveri; Dayabhai Puramchand; Jamnadas A. Javeri; Jadia Nathalal Ambaram; Chandulal M. Parikh; Motilal R. Javeri; Manilal Chhabildas Javeri; Chunilal Narandas Javeri; Chamanlal Mokandas Javeri; Jethalal Kalidas; Karsandas Kalidas Kapadia; Dr. Sadashiv Balkrishna Bagwe, M C P, M C S, M B E N; Messrs. Nagardas Khodidas Adchra; Gokaldas Premji; Chimanlal A. Mehta; Jamnadas Kalianji; Purbhodas Sukaran; Toklidas M. Kuranee; Parshotam Tokersee; R. C. Kalia; Karsondas Devji; Chandrahas Ramkrishna Belekar; Ghanasham Vaikunth Wagh; K. Sanjivrao; Ramkrishna Narayan Kalbag; Hari Anant Patankar; Trikamlal Krishnadas Shah; Maneklal Parshotam Shah; Gopaldas Ranchordas; Sunderdas Padmshi; Purshottam Damodar Achar; Parshotam Nagardas; Amratlal Laxmichand; Kisanlal Jagannath; Ladhi Parsad Durgadutt; Shivechand Jethabhai; Ram Narain Jauhar; Valji Keshavji; and Manharlal Tulsidas Mehta.

In addition 110 members.

Total Number of membership of the Branch to date 2,153.

The following persons joined the Indian Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, on the 26th instant:—Messrs. Parasharampant Dixit, G. P. Avachat, Sadashiv N. Hate, D. V. Vidvansa, J. N. Purai, Bhaskar D. Kale, A. M. Dhubhashi, B. B. Chavan, M. G. Dave, Pradhan Narasi, Alimahmad Valaji, M. M. Mehta, K. V. Shet, Ramaji Manohar, Dayabha Kalyanji, Jeevan Karamasi, Vithaldas Rabansi, Girdhar Parshottam, Krishna Manuba, K. N. Phatak, G. K. Desai, S. V. Tambe, G. B. Savai, M. G. Darvade and S. Y. Iskar.

THEOSOPHY AND POLITICS.

DEMAND FOR PUBLICATION OF MRS. BESANT'S LETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 31.

The following cablegram has been sent to Mr. Lloyd George by the Delhi Theosophical Lodge, with reference to Mr. Chamberlain's statement that Mrs. Besant, President of Theosophical Society, in her letter to the Madras Government emphasised the unity of the Theosophical Society with the political aims of other organisations:

"Delhi Theosophical Lodge demand publication of its President's letter unmutilated as all feel greatly irritated that the aims and objects of the Theosophical Society should be so misrepresented before the whole world by Mr. Chamberlain's words."

MRS. BESANT'S BUST.

TO BE PLACED IN PROMINENT PART OF MADRAS BEACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 31.

In a letter to the press Sir Subramanya Iyer writes:—"Our friends all over the country will, I am sure, be glad that steps are being taken to place in a prominent part on the Madras beach a marble bust of our revered, leader, Mrs. Annie Besant, as a humble token of our devotion and gratitude to her. The bust will be a swadeshi one, in the sense that the artist who executes the bust will be Mr. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor." He also says that copies of the bust in white cement will be ordered for being placed in other parts of the town, where erection of similar monuments may be desired.

Arrangements are being made by the Y. M. C. A. Madras to start a soldiers' club in the city. The Roomy Masonic Hall at Mount Road is to be utilised for the purpose.

ALLIES CAPTURE OBJECTIVES NEAR LYS.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON AISNE FRONT.

BRITISH CARS' SPLENDID AID TO RUSSIANS.

ALLIED ATTACK NEAR LYS.

FIRST OBJECTIVES CAPTURED.

CONSIDERBLE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Aug. 1.

A British communiqué says, that, in conjunction with the French operating on our left, we attacked at 3-50 this morning on a wide front northward of the Lys river. The Allies captured their first objectives on the whole front, attacked and reported that they were satisfactorily progressing at all points. A considerable number of prisoners have already been taken.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR LOMBARTZYDE.

ENEMY POSITIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 12 noon, July 31.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We made a raid last night in the neighbourhood of Lombartzyde. The enemy's artillery has been more active in the neighbourhood of Armentieres. Our aeroplanes bombed an aerodrome, two important railway stations and an ammunition depot on Saturday night causing fires and explosions.

The bombing operations continued yesterday when there was great aerial activity until ten in the morning when severe thunderstorm prevented further flying. Many English aeroplanes were caught by the storm, and four did not return. We brought down four enemy aeroplanes and drove down two. Six of ours are missing, four of which were lost in the storm.

NAVAL AIR RAID.

SEVERAL TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

The Admiralty announces that the naval airmen on Saturday night dropped several tons of bombs on Bruges, Thorout, Middelkerke and Ghistelles with good results. Numerous explosions occurred. The machines returned.

ARIADNE TORPEDOED AND SUNK.

38 KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 31.

The Admiralty announces that the Ariadne has been torpedoed and sunk. Thirty-eight men were killed by the explosion.

ALLIED LABOUR SITUATION.

ENGLISH LEADERS MEET FRENCH AND RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

A question in the House of Commons, today, elicited the announcement that Messrs. Henderson, Wardle and Ramsay Macdonald had gone to Paris "to discuss the situation with the representatives of the French and the Russian Labour Parties." Mr. Bonar Law stated that Mr. Henderson went in his capacity of the Secretary of the Labour Party. Arrangements for the visit were settled without the knowledge of the Government.

Several members asked why the Government had not interfered. Mr. Bonar Law replied that the only way to interfere would have been to refuse passports which the Government did not do. He denied that the passports had been accelerated.

LABOUR DEPUTATION TO PARIS.

PRELIMINARY TO ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Aug. 1.

The "Daily News" states that the Labour deputation to Paris is merely preliminary to the Allied Labour Conference in London in August. The Government has shown its good faith in facilitating the visit of the socialist minority to Paris, just as it endeavoured to facilitate the visit to Petrograd.

GERMAN DEMORALISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 30.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Admiral Scheer has telegraphed to a branch of the Pan-German League extolling the spirit of unity shown in 1914, and contrasting with it the present tendency to collapse ignominously on the threshhold of victory.

FIGHTING ON AISNE FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 noon, July 31.

Last night's French communiqué said that reciprocal artillery bombardments had been very lively on the Aisne front from Epine-de-Chevrigny to the east of the California Plateau, in the Champagne at Auberive and on both banks of the Meuse.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON FRENCH PRESS.

SPIRIT OF FRANCE BETTER THAN EVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

Mr. Lloyd George presenting the gift to the Chairman of the Press Gallery of the House of Commons on behalf of his press colleagues made a brief but important reference to the war situation.

"I have just returned from Paris, he said, where I had a useful talk with the leading representatives of the French press. I am glad to be able to state that the spirit of France is better than I have ever known it. This is remarkable because it is at the end of the third year of the war which has meant a great deal more to France than to us because they have suffered horribly and the enemy is still in their country and also because the sense of discouragement might have been expected from the great collapse of the Russian Armies but we have received the information that Russia will recover and become as formidable as ever she was. (Applause).

AMERICA FIGHTING HER OWN BATTLE.

MR. LANSING'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

Addressing the Officers' Reserve Corps, Mr. Lansing asked them to rid their minds of any idea that they were fighting anybody's battle, but their own. Would a victorious Germany have withheld her hands from such a rich prize, as the United States? Would it have been easier and wiser for the United States to await such an event and fight Germany single-handed than to unite with Germany's brave enemies now and end for all time the military menace? "You are fighting for those things for which our forefathers were willing to die. I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is safe until German military despotism has been rendered impotent and there is the only one way to do that, namely, by the force of arms."

HOMEWARD MAILS LOST.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY POST OFFICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

The Post Office announces that letters and parcels for Great Britain leaving Adelaide on June 14th, Fermantle June 19th, Shanghai June 12th, Hongkong June 16th, Singapore June 23rd, Penang June 26th, Colombo July 2nd, Bombay July 7th, Aden July 14th, Port Said July 21st, Malta July 25th have been lost at sea by enemy action.

The mails included correspondence from Aden, Australia, British Somaliland, Ceylon, China, Cyprus, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam, the Straits Settlements, the Malay States and possibly East Africa, Uganda, the East African Expeditionary Force, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar.

ENGLISH RACING,

LATEST BETTING ON DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

The following is the betting on Derby:—

2/1 against ..... Gay Crusader.
7/2 ..... Diadem.
6/1 ..... Dansellon.
7/1 ..... Dark Legend.
20/1 ..... Colleger.
Scratching ..... Lisnalinchy.

BRITISH WAR AIMS.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE BROAD PRINCIPLES.

FOUNDATIONS OF ENDURING PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 5 30 p.m., July 31.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said he did not think there was much doubt with reference to the broad principles regarding the war aims animating the holders of the highest offices since August 1914. The application of those broad principles depended largely on what proceeded in the Allied and enemy countries and on the fortunes of war. He asked how could he enter into details and anticipate the work of the peace conference.

FUTURE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

What we desired in regard to Austria-Hungary was that nations composing that Empire should be allowed to develop along their own lines and carry out their own civilisation. Everyone knew that we entered on the war in the early days with very little in our minds besides the necessity of defending Belgium and preventing France from being crushed before our eyes and there was not the smallest thought at that time of the great problems the war had opened out before us. We did not enter the war with any selfish purpose. Certainly not to attain imperialistic ends or get indemnities.

BRITAIN'S DISINTERESTEDNESS.

"I do not think we have anything to surrender. No British statesman ever thought of warring to increase British possessions on the Continent of Europe. That gives us and America a position which can hardly be arrogated by any other combatants. We all wish to see Europe emerge from the struggle not only freer but more stable and with fewer of those causes which divide mankind and act as a perpetual irritant upon national pride, ambition and vanity. We want to diminish the future prospect of war by diminishing the number of reasons driving nations to war and we are all agreed that by satisfying the legitimate national aspirations you go a great way to carry out that idea."

CASE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Mr. Balfour doubted whether it would be wisdom to exceed the expression of broad principles, but Alsace-Lorraine was in a different category. "If, as I hope, the result of the war is a more stable map than hitherto, can anyone doubt that one of the arrangements must be the restoration of territory of which France was violently robbed forty years ago? The peace we deserve must be based upon growth of national morality and the importance of international relations which will make gratuitous breaking of the world's peace a crime for which the criminal will be punished, and a peace involving such modification of political affairs of Europe that there will be no balance of power in the old sense, but such an arrangement of communities as will make it far more difficult for disturbers of peace to find a soil in which to sow the bitter fatal seed."

PEACE.

"If the war ends in a peace commending itself to the conscience of America and Great Britain,—who are the only two countries with no selfish European interests in it,—and to all the Allies who are fighting for their existence, then it will be a peace which will probably be in the end a blessing to Germany as well as to the rest of mankind. Anyhow, it will be a peace of which there will be some probability that it will last until we have reached the stage of international development which will make a recurrence of these horrors unthinkable to our children" (cheers).

POLICY OF THE ALLIES.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 12 noon, July 31.

In the House of Commons, Messrs. Annan Bryce and Noel Buxton raised the question of the Allies' policy.

Mr. Balfour said that we stood in a different position from many of our Allies for we did not enter the war for any selfish purposes. If France asked it he failed to see how we could refrain from proceeding to assist her until she was restored to the position existing before the attack engineered by Bismarck in 1869.

ALL HIS OWN OPINION.

GERMAN INSTITUTIONS MUST BE CHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

Mr. Balfour said he expressed his own opinion, when he said, that if France asked for Alsace-Lorraine we should support her, but France was not fighting for Alsace-Lorraine but for her very existence.

We all hoped that autocracy in Germany would be substituted by parliamentary institutions, but we quite understood that we could not impose on Germany a constitution made outside. He thought that the peace of Europe could not be secured until Germany had been made either powerless or free. We must continue to fight, for if the war ended in German peace, it would only be the prelude to a new war.

BRITISH CARS' AID TO RUSSIANS.

GREAT EXECUTION ON ENEMY INFANTRY.

SUPPRESSION OF PANIC IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 31.

A telegram to the "Times" from headquarters of the 7th Russian Army, describing the invaluable aid given by British cars to the Russians, says the only regiment that did good work on the 21st instant was the Finnish. The retreat was covered by British cars, every one of which fired three thousand rounds. The cars on the 22nd were transferred to another corps and fought very gallantly, covering gaps caused by the flight of the whole division. One such gap was fifteen miles long. The cars did great execution on the advancing infantry, mostly Austrians. One car had its engine blown out by a direct hit and had to be abandoned after guns and material had been withdrawn. Some of the crews were twenty hours in their seats.

The latest information from Russia is more hopeful. Panics and retreating columns are being ruthlessly suppressed. Three divisions of cavalry are barring the road against fugitives and deserters. Spies and agitators lie dead on the highways, a paper being pinned to their corpses inscribed "Here lies a traitor." Red badges have practically disappeared.

ADHERENCE TO AGREEMENT WITH ALLIES.

CADETS' CONDITION FOR CO-OPERATION IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 30.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 31.

A telegram from Petrograd says, the Cadets' condition for co-operation in the government is that the war must be fought to a finish in agreement with the Allies, that all agreements with the Allies must be adhered to and that there must be war to the knife against anarchy. The Constituent assembly will settle all social reforms.

The "Bourse Gazette" says, the Government has refused the demand for Tchernoff's resignation, consequently negotiations have been broken off. The Government is reported to be negotiating for the inclusion of leaders of commerce and industry. The latter object to outside interference in the government and demand that the Government shall undertake social reforms before the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. They insist that the foreign policy shall coincide with that of the Allies.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 31.

A wireless German communiqué says, a considerable portion of our troops are now on the Russian territory after the battle eastward of Zbrucz.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS IN ROUMANIAN ARMY.

FAILURE OF REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

Reuter learns authoritatively that Germany has made a really big effort to secure revolution in Roumania by methods somewhat similar to those used in Russia including immense propaganda among the Army which was urged to follow Russia's example. All attempts have been unavailing.

Moreover last week no fewer than fifty Germans in Russian uniforms were arrested, tried and shot by the Roumanian authorities.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

RECORD OF HUGE SACRIFICES.

97 PER CENT REQUISITIONED BY GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT BY MINISTRY OF SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

The Ministry of Shipping has issued a detailed statement showing the sacrifices incurred by British shipping in connection with the war. It shows that fifty per cent. of the tonnage previously engaged in distant trading with foreign countries and the Dominions has been brought home. Fourteen millions of ocean-going tonnage are serving at Great Britain and Ireland at present and six and a half millions of that are engaged on war service. A very substantial amount of shipping has been assigned to meet the needs of the Allies for both munitions and foodstuffs. The situation has now reached a stage necessitating complete control of all shipping in order to ensure the best national employment of every vessel and to divert to the nation the high profits arising from war conditions.

Except for a few vessels engaged on the work vital to the colonies and the vessels chartered by France and Italy, the Government has requisitioned ninety-seven per cent. of British ocean-going tramps and all liners. The profits from the requisitioned ships will go to the Government not to the shipowners. Many trades built up in distant waters by British enterprise have had to be abandoned to neutral shipping and the withdrawal of ships has injured many export trades particularly to India and the Far East and also to the distant colonies, one effect of which is that the market value of the neutral vessels is double that of the British.

After describing the huge reductions in commercial imports and exports the statement says:—We have therefore sacrificed ruthlessly the needs of our industry and commerce. The temporary increase in exports to the Allies is no substitute for the loss of permanent trade.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN SMORJONKREVO.

2,000 PRISONERS AND MANY GUNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 30.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Nordsud Agency" states that the Russian success in Smorjon Krvo region consisted in the capture of 2,000 prisoners and many arms, destruction of positions, and putting out of action of 2,000 Germans.

RUSSIAN RETIRMENT IN GALIGIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 30.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

German correspondents in Galicia state that the Russians have saved their light artillery and destroyed some of their heavy guns They have lost some armoured cars and waggon loads of food. The lost territory is most important, the corn being for the most part ready for cutting.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ENEMY NEAR ZALESCK.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO CROSS BRUCZ RIVER REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Aug. 1.

A Russian wireless communiqué says, southward of Husiatin we repulsed an attempt to cross the Brucz river. We repulsed the enemy after a stubborn battle near Zalesck. The enemy persistently attacking slightly pressed us back in the regions of Zviniacz, Kiselie and Stecova. The enemy compelled us to retire in the Carpathians to the region of Kameral, in Moldavia. The enemy pressed us back after a fight lasting all day towards Myiotza.

On the Roumanian front a zeppelin dropped twenty large bombs on Oeland island in the Baltic. Enemy hydroplanes dropped bombs without success on the islands of Tserel and Arensburg, in the Gulf of Riga.

POLICE SEPOY STABBED TO DEATH.

ANOTHER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

CRIMINAL STILL ABROAD

Two policemen, Sitaram Jairam aged 25 (No. 801 D.) and Yakubkhan Umedkhan (No. 1756 D.), were going their rounds on Sandhurst Road in plain clothes at about 5-30 a.m. on Tuesday, when they saw a suspicious looking Mahomedan lying on the otla of Tava Building near Golpitha with a bundle near him and he seemed to be pretending to be asleep. The policemen woke him up, when the man said he would show them what he had in his bundle. The policemen stood by him and the man put his hands into his pocket. The men stood quiet as they thought he was going to take out some valuables from his pocket, but the Mahomedan suddenly attacked policeman No. 801 D. and stabbed him in the chest with a knife inflicting a wound about three inches long. The wounded man stepped back and before the other man could recover from his astonishment he was also stabbed on the left side of his chest with the same knife. The knife penetrated the heart and the man fell down and died immediately. The desperado then ran into a lane and disappeared.

POLICE ENQUIRIES.

In the meantime the wounded man's cries brought another policeman to his assistance. Information was at once sent to the Lamington Road Police Station and Inspector Spiers with his subordinates, Deputy Inspector Melville and Sub-Inspector Shirazi, went to the scene and removed the injured man to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

An inquest was subsequently held on the body of police constable (No. 1756 D.) Yakubkhan, by the Coroner. Dr. W. Nunan, when the Police Surgeon stated there was an incised wound in front of the chest which had penetrated the heart and caused the death.

The Police Commissioner with his deputies also went to the scene of the murder and has instituted further enquiries.

It is believed the culprit is a Mahomedan of strong built, aged about 30 years. As there had been a number of complaints of burglaries in this locality the Commissioner of Police had arranged for policemen in plain clothes to be on duty in that quarter.

DUNDEE BYE-ELECTION.

MR. CHURCHILL RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 12 noon, July 31.

The following is the result of the bye-election in Dundee:—

Mr. Churchill ..... 7,302.
Mr. Scrymgeour (Prohibitionist) ... 2,036.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR INFANTRY,

WAR CABINET CONSIDERING SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Aug. 1.

The War Cabinet is considering a scheme for the increase of pay of the infantry.

CODIFICATION OF PUNJAB CUSTOMARY LAW.

COMMITTEE DRAFTS TWO BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 30.

A Press communiqué says:—In March last, the Lieut.-Governor appointed a committee with Chief Judge of the Chief Court as President to consider and formulate detailed proposals for the codification of certain parts of the Punjab Customary Law on the lines indicated in Government resolution of the 6th July, 1916, reviewing the report of the Simla Conference of September. 1915. The Codification Committee has since held nine sittings at Lahore and two at Simla. It has drafted two bills designed to give effect to the resolutions passed by the Conference of 1915. The first of these places certain restrictions on suits and pleadings concerning alienations and adoptions under customary law, while the second curtails the period of limitation applicable to certain suits of a similar kind. Both bills are now being widely circulated for opinion. The Committee has also drawn up a comprehensive report which is still under consideration of the Government regarding the principles and methods to be followed in an enquiry into the existing custom which must precede an attempt to codify.

PROPOSED BENGALI FLYING CORPS.

THE SCHEME MATURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The scheme for organising the proposed Bengalee Flying Corps is under active preparation. The offer, which it is proposed to be made to the Government is that, 12 aeroplanes should be purchased by Bengalee subscribers and a necessary number of Bengalee volunteers should be sent to be trained for manning them. The promoters estimate that the cost of the scheme will be about two lakhs of rupees of which a fair amount has already been promised. Some men have also volunteered to join the Corps and it is expected that the scheme will be submitted to the Government shortly.

PROHIBITION OF 'HUBLI MEETING.

NO WRITTEN ORDER.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

"LIKELY TO INTERFERE WITH TRAFFIC."

We have received the following interesting correspondence for publication "a propos" of the recent prohibition of a public meeting to consider the question of Primary Education which had been arranged to take place at Hubli.

(Translation of the printed notice in Canarese convening the meeting of 15th July, 1917):

Rate Payers' Association, Hubli.

A meeting regarding Compulsary Primary Education.

The Hon. Mr. Patel is going to introduce into the Council of the Bombay Government a Bill empowering the Municipalities to introduce compulsory Primary Education within their areas. In order to explain to the public the benefits to be got from such education and to consider how it can be introduced within the area of the Hubli Municipality a public meeting of the citizens of Hubli will be held on Sunday, 15th July, 1917 5 p.m., in the Durgad-Bail.

All are cordially invited to attend the Meeting.

(Sd.) Virappa Bilengadi, Pleader; Prabhappa Malagi, Pleader; Vinayakrao Wagle, Pleader; Gangadhararao Anegundi, Pleader and Municipal Councillor; Baburao Tembe, Merchant; Chitamber Naik Kari, Merchant; Swamirao Gopal Lokhande, Merchant and Shrinivas Vishnu Tabib, Pleader and Secretary.

Hubli, 13th July, 1917.

"True translation."

No. 95 of 1917

Office:—Durgad-Bail.
Rate Payers' Association,
Hubli,
16th July, 1917.

To,
Mr. B X. Silva, Police Sub-inspector,
Hubli City,
HUBLI.

Sir,

Yesterday as had been previously made known by distribution of printed notices signed by eight gentlemen a public meeting had been held in the Durgad-Bail to explain to the public the benefits of the Compulsary Primary Education Bill proposed to be brought into the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor, Bombay by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

The work of the meeting had commenced and on the motion of Prof. Gokhale, seconded by Mr. Rambhau Shevade, Merchant, Dr. S. P. Kumbhakon L.M., & S., had occupied the chair when you entered the meeting and ordered that further proceedings should be stopped.

At that time I requested you to give an order in writing in support of your verbal order and also to specify the Act and the Section of the Act upon which the verbal order was issued You refused to give any such order or to supply any such information, adding that you were acting upon the orders of your superiors and were responsible for the results; further you said that the meeting would be dispersed by force if it be not stopped immediately. About 12 or 15 Police Constables had accompanied you at the time. There had been no disposition on the part of the managers of the meeting of the audience to offer the least disobedience to Police orders. Under the circumstances the meeting was dissolved in obedience to your order, without proceeding with the further work.

I now again request you to point out to the Association the Act and the Section of the Act or any other authority or order upon which you issued your above oral order.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) SHRINIVAS VISHNU TABIB,
Secretary of the Association.
"True Copy."

Memo. No. 1006

With reference to his letter No. 95 16th July, 1917, the Secretary, Rate Payers' Association is informed that the D.S.P's order as per D.P. Act, 53 Section authority under which the meeting was dissolved was made known to him by the U/S in person. If he is still not satisfied with the answer, he is at liberty to approach the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar. His letter under reference has been forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police Dharwar for favour of perusal.

(Signature in Marathi)
SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE,
Hubli Town.
16th July, 1917.

To,
The Secretary,
Rate Payers' Association,
Durgad-Bail,
Hubli.

Received on 20-7-1917.
S. V. T.
"True Copy."
S. V. TABIB,
Secretary.

No. 100 of 1917.

Office:—Durgad Bail.
Rate Payers' Association,
Hubli, 21st July, 1917.

From,
Shrinivas Vishnu Tabib, Esquire,
Secretary of the Association;
HUBLI.

To,
The District Superintendent of Police,
Dharwar District,
DHARWAR.

Sir,

A public meeting of the citizens of Hubli had been held on the 15th July, 1917, in the Durgad-Bail near the Police-Chowki where Dhamanis, etc., stand to explain to the public the objects and provisions of the compulsory Primary Education Bill to be introduced by the Hon. V. J. Patel at the ensuing sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council. But the Police Authorities (Mr. B. X. Silva and others) stopped the meeting when its work had begun.

The requisition calling the meeting had been signed by some influential merchants, Municipal Councillors and Pleaders and had been in circulation since the 14th July, 1917. Yet the Police Authorities kept quiet till the last moment and stopped the meeting as said before without even furnishing an order in writing when the same had been asked for. The sub-inspectors had a number of police constables with them when they entered the meeting to stop it.

When next day they (Mr. B. X. Silva and others) were again addressed to upon the point, they said that the meeting was dissolved under your order under Section 53 of the D. P. Act, and referred me to you.

As in the case of the meeting there had been no circumstances warranting the use of Section 53 of D. P. Act. I request you to furnish me with a copy of your order or orders in this connection so as to enable the Association to seek such Legal redress as may be permitted by Law.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) Shrinivas Vishnu Tabib,
Secretary of the Association.
"True Copy."
S. V. Tabib,
Secretary.

No. 4560 of 1917.
Office of the Dist.ict Superintendent of Police,
Dharwar, 25th July, 1917.

Memorandum:

With reference to his letter No. 100, dated the 21st instant, Mr. Shrinivas Vishnu Tabib is informed that the meeting referred to by him was stopped under Section 53 of the District Police Act, as the meeting was held in a public place and was likely to interfere with the traffic. The undersigned has not seen the notice convening the meeting, but if it was clearly stated that a meeting was to be held in a public place and if in the opinion of the police officers on the spot it was likely to interfere with traffic, they should have informed the conveners in time that the meeting could not be held, and the undersigned regrets that it was not done.

(Sd.)
District Superintendent of Police,
Dharwar.

To,
Mr. Shrinivas Vishnu Tabib,
Durgad-Bail,
Hubli.

"True Copy."
S. V. Tabib.

CONSTRUCTION OF A CONTRACT,

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DISALLOWED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 30.

The Chief Justice and Justice Oldfield to-day disposed of an appeal against the judgment and a decree passed by Justice Kumaraswamy Sastri. The facts of the case were that the Madras Import Company entered into several contracts with plaintiffs, Messrs. Alexander and Co., for sale to them of some piece-goods. Plaintiffs state that the defendants, the Madras Import Company, refused to take delivery of the goods, which were consequently resold under a power of resale reserved in the contract. The suit was for recovery of about Rs. 25,000 which was the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by Messrs. Alexander and Co. as a result of the resale. The defendants pleaded that specific dates of shipment were arranged and that goods arriving too late they rescinded the contracts and that plaintiffs were entitled to no relief. They also pleaded that as the suit was not for recovery of damages calculated on the difference between market and the contract rates, the suit was not sustainable.

Their Lordships in the present appeal, after review of oral and documentary evidence in the case, held that the most important question was the construction of contracts and that in this case they were clearly of the opinion that specific dates of shipment were actually arranged between parties as was the general custom in trade. Their Lordships further held that the words "per indent so and so" (which referred to contracts of Messrs. Alexander and Company with their home manufacturers, fixing specific dates of shipment) that appeared at the top of the contracts were a portion thereof and that even otherwise the contracts contemplated specific dates of shipment. Their Lordships allowed the appeal and dismissed the suit with costs.

BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO PHALTAN STATE.

A Phaltan correspondent writes:—

Phaltan State subjects were greatly rejoiced at the good news of the birth of a son at Poona to Kumar Shrimant Malojirao, the Minor Chief of Phaltan, on 27th July. In commemoration of this joyful event the offices and schools were given a holiday and all the State buildings and many private houses in the town were illuminated. Prayers were offered at various temples and sweetmeats were distributed all round the town.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

HON. MR. WAZIR HASAN'S SPEECH,

We give below a translation of the more important passages of the very notable speech (in Urdu) delivered by the Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, in seconding the first resolution passed at the great public meeting held at China Bagh, Bombay, on Monday last.

Mr. Wazir Hassan began by paying a tribute to the life-long work that Mrs. Annie Besant had rendered to India, and referred specially to the spiritual side of her life and how ennobling from that point of view her influence had been. Considering the mission she had taken up, said the speaker, it was inevitable that her name should have come to be added to the long roll of martyrs who have suffered for and in the cause of humanity. As a political worker in the cause of India she had made the country see Home Rule through new vistas and in new perspective. For more than 30 years our political aspirations had run on the lines of begging for bones of favour. It was her teachings that had been largely, if not mainly, instrumental in helping the people to realize the consciousness of freedom as the inalienable birthright of all. Mr. Wazir Hasan proceeded to analyse the demand for Home Rule from this point of view, and pointed out that the chief element of it from the spiritual point of view lay in the fact that we asked for some thing that *belonged to us* and not for the gift of anything that did not belong to us. That was a vital and most true change in the angle of vision that Mrs. Besant had helped to achieve among the people of this country.

NEED OF CHANGE OF METHODS.

It followed therefore, said the speaker, that our methods for the realization of our goal must be correspondingly modified. The policy of sheer mendicancy must give place to more worthy, more positive and more subjective means of securing our aims. Our present position, said the speaker, was a curious one; we were not a free people, but neither did we feel ourselves to be slaves. It was inconsistent with our dignity as a nation with a great and glorious past,—which was true alike of Hindus and Mahomedans,—to suffer to be slaves. It was equally inconsistent with the education we had received from England, and the lessons of liberty and freedom that she had given to the world, that Indians should accept any status under British rule other than that of free citizens of a Free Empire. "We have determined to be a free people," said Mr. Wazir Hasam, "and nothing can shake us from that determination. The greatest glory that England can have so far as her connection with India is concerned is to let us win our freedom, and actually help us to that end, as she is helping other nations to-day to be free."

DISHONEST CRITICISM.

Proceeding, the speaker pointed out that those who had been alleging and insinuating that India wanted to dissolve her connection with Great Britain, and that that was the meaning of the Home Rule propaganda, were dishonest and mendacious in the last degree. What we wanted was to have it made clear beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt that Home Rule within the Empire was the practical goal towards which we were making, and the entire administration of the country should be gradually moulded and modified in accordance with that aim. This must be done not by theoretical professions of goodwill but by *deeds*. As a first instalment it will satisfy our conscience to be contented for the present with such reforms,—and nothing less,—as have been suggested in the joint scheme of the National Congress and the Moslem League.

STRANGE AND UNTENABLE OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

Touching upon the recent policy of repression Mr. Wazir Hasan said that its avowed reason was that inasmuch as all the hopes that are being raised are bound to be disappointed except as to comparatively infinitesimal concessions, we should banish from our minds all thoughts of such changes as may be considered in any sense an instalment of Home Rule for India! He asked the audience to consider this strange and untenable attitude in the light of facts and reason. How have these hopes to which so much exception is taken come to be entertained? Our hopes of to-day are the result of the inheritance of great traditions that have come down to us from our forefathers, they are natural and fundamental, and they have been reawakened and stimulated in us by our association with liberty-loving England for over a century. It is therefore foolish to tell us that such hopes should be banished from our minds. "You can't make darkness by saying: 'Let there be darkness'!"

UTTER FUTILITY OF REPRESSION.

The logic indeed of such spiritual experiences is that the greater the attempts made to squash such aspirations as those of Home Rule for India, the keener and fiercer the reaction. If our hopes are intended to be broken by the new policy of repression let it be remembered that the ultimate disappointment involved would be the disappointment of 30 crores of people, the heirs to a great past. If we look to history we find that all big changes in the life of nations have been facilitated by unrighteous denial, and the case of India could be no exception to the general principle of things. The speaker laid stress upon the fact that our success depended primarily upon our own efforts, and that the country had firmly resolved upon pursuing its path to self-government was clear. The only question was whether our task was going to be helped or hampered by the bureaucracy in India. He had no doubt in his own mind that nothing was going to daunt us in our work. "A policy of repression may have the effect of silencing one's voice, of taking away one's pen from one's hand, even of consigning one's body to unjust restraint, but is there any power in this world which can take away from men's hearts their feelings or their capacity to feel, and from men's minds the power of thought?" The speaker said he would again appeal to the lessons of history in this regard. Whenever and wherever attempts have been made to control or coerce the feelings and thoughts of people by repression they have always failed; and in all struggles between the people and autocracy—the people have always ultimately come out victorious. In all this constitutional struggle in India, the fact is not to be lost sight of that we are conscientiously determined to maintain our connection with England. Any man having the least sense to realize the modern conditions of existence of nations must act for and move towards greater harmony and alliance rather than separateness.

HONORABLE RECIPROCITY NEEDED.

India did not mean to break from England, but India wanted to be a worthy associate of England. India with her immemorial spiritual traditions could never bear to be ungrateful. We must always acknowledge with gratitude the blessings that England has brought to our doors, including her own superb traditions of democracy and freedom. We had not only to maintain the existing ties between Great Britain and India, but to make the bonds of mutual understanding and mutual service stronger. But that must be done on the basis of honourable reciprocity, and not a one-sided exploitation.

MUST CONTINUE THE AGITATION.

Mr. Wazir Hasan concluded by saying that he had not been particularly impressed by the protestations that various personages were not hostile to our ideals. It would have been truly astonishing if they had been hostile. The conception of ideals represented a mental phase, and he did not see how any external agency could make or unmake it. Our ideals were ours to cherish, and no one else had the right to interefere with them any more than they had the right to suggest that such and such gods shall be worshipped by us. We must therefore continue our agitation for Home Rule and act without any fear. "My justification in supporting this resolution lies in the fact that I look upon Mrs. Annie Besant as an embodiment and external symbol of what is my ideal of existence. Life is not worth living without such ideals and we should resist with all our power attacks threatening the fulfilment of our hopes, and the attainment of our ideals." (Prolonged cheers.)

"PIONEERS" ON PRESENT SITUATION.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN VARIOUS INTERESTS URGED

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

The "Pioneer" in a second leading article urges strongly the holding of a Conference between various interests concerned as a solution of the present political difficulties in India. It writes:—Everybody knows the political situation in India is decidedly uneasy and feels strongly that tension ought to be relieved at the earliest possible moment. There is a plain tendency to pursue the babble about repression and reaction, which is doing daily mischief. It cannot be denied the time is over ripe for action. Every one is anxious for something to be done and probably officials are most anxious of all. Their position is extremely difficult and somewhat unfair. They are expected to go on daily expounding vague generalities without definite authority and without clear lead, and every day's delay tends to increase the suspicions of the ignorant and to afford those who deliberately trade on them, if such there be, a further opportunity for harm.

Continuing, the journal, says:—No better opportunity could be given Indian leaders of vindicating themselves from reproach of hollow unreality than such participation in serious attempt at constitution making. Of course no man can foresee the issue. We urge only in a moment of strain and dubitation when no better plan seems in sight, here is an experiment well worth trying. Surely no better earnest of Government's good intentions could be given than to call Indian educated opion into Council." In conclusion, the paper suggests the appointment of Sir James Meston as president of the conference.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 31-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date. Rs.
War Loan ..	100	2,64,200
War Bonds ..	9,600	9, 2,°0)
Cash Certificates..	2,999-4	17,07,671
	12,599-4	29,14,071

SUBSCRIPTIONS THROUGH POST OFFICE'

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Applications to the War Loan received through Post Office are as under:—Figures for Post Office section are for the period ended 25th July and those for cash certificates for the period ended 10th July:—

Provinces	Post Offices	Cash certificates	Total
Bombay	60,97,150	1,16,18,955	1,77,16,105
Central	42,01,325	1,04,29,818	1,46,31,143
Punjab	50,60,650	88,98,380	1,39,59,030
United Provinces	43,01,100	61,11,309	1,04,12,409
Bengal	29,40,525	53,52,632	82,93,157
Burma	13,65,150	29,16,728	42,81,878
Madras	13,59,050	18,51,506	32,10,556
Bihar and Orissa	10,25,000	21,00,591	31,25,591
Assam	2,97,925	7,21,269	10,19,194

Bombay and Central cash certificates figures for the first and second weeks of July not received yet. Total loan figures so far as known stand as follows:—Main section Rs. 36,32,54,440 Treasury Bills received in England Rs. 164,36,600; Post office section Rs. 268,47,675; Cash certificates Rs. 500,01,368. Total Rs. 47,63,40,063.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

SUB-EDITOR OF "NEW INDIA" ORDERED TO LEAVE MADRAS.

MADRAS, July 30.

The following order has been served on Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Karandikar member of the staff of "New India":—

Whereas in the opinion of the Governor in Council there are reasonable grounds for believing that Vishnu Raghunath Karandikar of Satara has acted and is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, now therefore the Governor in Council in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by rule 3 of the Defence of India (consolidation) rules 1915 (published in the notification of the Government of India dated 9th December 1915, No. 86 legislative department) is pleased to direct that he the said Vishnu Raghunath Karandikar shall leave the Madras Presidency within forty eight hours from the time of service of this order and shall not enter reside or remain in the said presidency.

By order of the Governor-in-Council,
(Sd.) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, 28th July, 1917.

THE MINED OKHLA.

CAPTAIN KILLED; THREE OFFICERS AND FIVE CREW MISSING.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 31.

Later reports show that the s. s. Okhla sank in twenty minutes, that the captain died of injuries caused by explosion, that the second officer, second and third engineers, and five of the crew are missing, and that six injured members of the crew are in hospital.

CHILKA DISASTER.

RESULT OF OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 30.

The recent fire on s.s. Chilka has been subject of enquiry by the Government whose report has not yet issued. The "Rangoon Gazette" has obtained an official confirmation of the account that the Chilka was on her way from Madras to Rangoon via northern ports. It arrived at Baruva on July 7th morning, and was engaged in taking cargo and passengers until noon, when smoke was discovered from Nos. 3 and 4 holds. The fire spread very rapidly owing, it is said, to the nature of the cargo below and notwithstanding every effort on the part of the officers and crew it was beyond control. Seeing the futility of their efforts to extinguish the fire and recognising the necessity, under the circumstances, of landing passengers, the commander decided to beach the steamer. Passengers, in the meantime, had become seized with a panic and a number of them jumped overboard and it is feared were mostly drowned.

Information has been received of bodies of 77 passengers and four cargo coolies having been washed ashore. The remaining passengers with their baggage were all safely landed without a mishap. The performance, no doubt, was largely made possible by the Commander's action in beaching the vessel and there seems no reason to think but that if those passengers who jumped into the sea in a panic before the ship was beached had remained on board there would have been no loss of life. Cause of the fire has not yet been definitely ascertained. All passengers who selected to return to their homes were sent forward at the company's expense. So far salvage operations have been unsuccessful.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BEHAR.

LOSS OF POPULAR CONFIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Presiding over the Behar Provincial Conference yesterday, Khan Bahadur Surfaraz Hussain made some remarks regarding the Patna High Court. He said:—So far as the administration of justice is concerned, I have reasons to believe that criminal justice as administered by our High Court—and for obvious reasons the public are more concerned in it than in civil—has failed to inspire the same confidence as did that of the Calcutta High Court. It seems to be a popular view that the magistracy and police in the province are no longer so watchful and vigilant in conforming to strict rules of law as they were when our courts were under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. This is evidently because there is an impression abroad that our High Court is not disposed to exact from them the same strict standard of discipline and obedience to the provisions of law as did the Calcutta High Court. Civil justice is not so much a matter of public concern as criminal, and yet, the clamour has been persistent and cannot, therefore, be ignored that under the scheme desired by the Patna High Court, the cost of civil litigation has been unnecessarily increased to an extent which amounts to almost a judicial scandal.

A LETTER

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FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

KOLHAPUR'S FINE EXAMPLE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 31.

The Chief of Kagal (senior) in Kolhapur territory has from the 20th July, made primary education free in his State. He is going to make it compulsory also very soon.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has just issued an order to the effect that free and compulsory primary education should be introduced in his State from the 20th September. He has appointed a committee to prepare a detailed scheme as to how the principle of compulsion should be enforced, and has asked his Educational Inspector to submit to him proposals about the course of instruction to be followed in primary schools. The Maharaja is placing an additional grant of one lakh of rupees at the disposal of his Education Department to enable it to meet this extra expenditure.

USE OF MODI SCRIPT PROHIBITED IN THE STATE.

His Highness has issued another order prohibiting the use of the Modi script in his State from the 20th September. The order applies not only to State servants, but also to private persons who have anything to do with the courts and other public offices controlled by his Highness. Documents written in Modi will not only not be registered by the State officials, but will not be allowed to go in as evidence by the judicial authorities.

IMPORTANT POINT IN TESTAMENTARY SIDE.

DECISION IN ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

At the Allahabad High Court, Sir P. C. Banerji and Justice Ryves decided an important point in the testamentary side of the court. Application was made by one of the legatees to the estate of Richard Ross Skinner, deceased, of the well-known Skinner family of Meerut District, for an order directing the administrator of the estate to carry out the administration in a particular manner. Their Lordships said that they had no power to issue such instructions. and rejected the application.

WINDING UP OF GORAKHPUR BANK.

At the same High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Walsh made an order winding up the Gorakhpur Bank Limited, and appointing Mr. G. W. Dillon, Barrister-at-Law provisional liquidator. Mr. Dillon has been ordered to take at once and to deposit the cash and securities in the Government treasury and to make a report on the affairs of the bank. The suit against the directors and the officials of the bank filed by the company will be stayed. In the meantime the question of the appointment of the official liquidator will be taken up on the sixth August.

DHARWAR HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A LADY'S APPEAL TO INDIAN WOMEN

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 30.

Under the auspices of the Dharwar Home Rule League a lecture in the form of a Kirtan was given by Krishnabai Bhate on Sunday the 29th instant in the Vithal Mandir. The subject of the lecture was "The duties and responsibilities of women at the present juncture." About 300 ladies and 200 gentlemen were present. The distinguished lecturer began by describing the present political situation in India, then detailed the part which women can play in contributing to meet and improve it and wound up with a stirring exhortation to the ladies religiously to observe Swadeshism and to become staunch Home Rulers.

After the lecture, Mr. Dabade, to whose indefatigable energy the success of the function was mainly due, thanked the lecturer in appropriate words and re-iterated her advice, inculcating the practice of Swadeshi. He said that if women became votaries of Swadeshi, men would make a virtue of necessity and follow suit. Towards the close of the proceedings, "arti" was offered to God, in which donations amounting to Rs. 2-10-6 in the aggregate were collected and credited to the Home Rule League Fund.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FATHER CHARGED WITH MURDER OF DAUGHTER.

DEATH SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.*)

SUKHLAL NANAKRAM *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. Datt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murdering his daughter of two years old and sentenced him to death under section 302 I. P. C.

The case for the prosecution was briefly this.

STORY OF THE MURDER.

The accused and one Garbad were neighbours, but they had been on bad terms for some time. During the night of the 8th Jan. last they had a row, which was subsided on the arrival of the Police Patel of the village of Kapadne, where the accused resided. The accused thereafter, it was alleged, cut the throat of his little daughter Teji and threw her over a wall into the compound of Garbad. Garbad was suffering from the effects of the blows the accused had given him during the previous night and several people had come to see him. The body of Teji fell into Garbad's yard in the presence of all these people. Garbad's brother Natu went to see what it was. On finding that it was Teji with her throat cut he brought her to the verandah. The girl had still some life in her so they tried to make her drink a little water but without success. They took the girl to the house of the accused. The latter was standing on his verandah. Natu placed the expiring Teji there. The accused, however, threw the child back into Garbad's yard. It died. The Police was informed who after investigation arrested the accused.

The case for the defence was that Natu murdered the girl and brought her to the accused. The accused afraid of being implicated in the offence put the body down in the adjoining yard.

MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME.

The Session Judge refused to believe the defence and observed that there was no dispute that the girl Teji was murdered by somebody. The medical evidence left no room for doubts that death was due to three cuts inflicted on the throat. There were blood marks on the place were the girl fell and also where she was placed by Natu. There was a bloody foot-print beyond the wall in Sukhlal's back-yard. The accused sought to explain the blood marks by suggesting that Natu made them. The conduct of the accused too was more consistent with the case for the Crown. Coming to the motive, he must say it was not familiar ground. It was difficult to account for the offence if the accused was taken to be an ordinary human being with ordinary human feelings. That the accused should cut the throat of his own little girl to get Natu and others into trouble was difficult to understand unless he was more a demon than a man. Possibly he was a demon, but that was a fact not capable of proof. On the other hand Garbad and his brother had hardly any reasonable motive for murdering the girl. If they committed the murder of Teji, it could only be accounted by taking them to be inhuman monsters, who did it more out of lust of blood than any ordinary feeling of revenge. It was therefore not much good in a case like this to discuss motives. Apart from motives the evidence in the case established the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubts.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments acquitted the accused observing that the oral evidence in the case was not convincing. Blood spots in the accused's house were not sufficient to account for murder in the house. From the blood foot print outside the house of the accused the Court was convinced that it was not that of the accused. There was no motive for the accused to murder his own child.

Mr. P. V. Kane appeared for the accused. The Government pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL. LONG CAUSES.

1342-16.—Shroff and D Haji Abdul Razak Haji Haroon v. Haji Ibrahim Haji Haroon Mer K and Co.

227-16—Payne and Co., Bai Kessarbai alias Ramabai widow v. Kalyanji Korji Tyebji D and Co.

19-17—Payne and Co., Jaganath Velaji v. Mavlaji Velaji and anr Surajmal & Co.

1219-16— Amin and D. Sabdabibi v. Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors. Mulla and M, Amin and D.

233-13—Little and Co. Pranlal Kalandas Jechipura v. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors Bh K & G, Mulji and Tha.

331-12—Matu J & M Mahomedally Sabjeally v. Gulam Hoosein Cassam Visram and ors. Mer K and Co., Matu J and M.

334-12.—Matu J & M, Dawoodbhai Goolamhoosein Gulam v. Hoosein Cassam Visram & ors, Mer K & Co., Matu J & M.

573-15.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Mer K and Co.

1053-16—Parmanand and Co. Lakhmidas Bhimji v Waman Shridhar Apte Daph F and D

382-17—Payne and Co. Noorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla a firm v. H. A. Mahomed, Daph F and D.

397-17 Parmanand and Co. Narmadashankar Harjivan Joshi v. Rustomji Dadabhai Padshah and anr. Hiralal & Co.,

403-17.—Shroff & D. Pochaji N. Heermehta v. Mulraj Khatao Payne & Co.

425-17.—Purnanand & Co., Haji Maulbux Panaulla v. Ahsanally Mazherally Kanga & S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1157-16.—Unwalla P & P, Charandas Khatao a firm v. Monji Walji, Captain & V, Part heard.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1159-16.—Manecklal & Co., Harilal Vijbhukhandas v. Keshavji Deokaran, Mulla & Mulla.

1135-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Bhana Khushal & Co., a firm v. Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne & Co.

1091-15.—N C Dalal Thakaredas Atmaram v. Mongivahu & ors, Bhai K & Gir.

1257-16.—Bhimji & Co., Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v. The B B & C I & Ry Co., Crawford B & Co.

1223-16.—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Shaik Makhdoom bin Shaik Husein v. Syed Yusuf Syed Mahomed & anr, Agst 2nd Deft only.

242-17.—Dubash & Co., Bai Gayabai widow v. Soonabai widow & ors, Daph F & D, D J Man.

262-17.—In person Ladooram Danraj v. Nandram Mulchand & firm, Tyabji D & Co.

264-17.—Captain & Vaidya Amerchand Gulabchand a firm v. Chaturbhuj Doongersey, Jam R & D.

271-17.—Captain & Vaidya Hooseinbhai Fazulbhai & anr, v. Fatmabai, widow & ors, Shroff & D, Mulji & Tha.

306-17.—Matu J & M, Culliandas Ramji & anr v. Jethalal Narandas, Patel and Eze.

325-17.—Jehangir G & B, Motilal Vandrawandas v. Abdul Husain Mahomed Ali Boti Payne & Co.

341-17.—Daph F & D, Kazimali Mahomedally v. Esmail Karim and anr. Mulla and Mulla.

374-17—Shroff & D Bai Divalibai Widow and ors. v. Hiralal Tricumlat Sharma Motichand & D.

380-17.—Payne & Co., Haji Essa Haji Oosman v. Ahmed Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy & ors, Dastur & Co.

381-17.—Payne & Co., Haji Essa Haji Oosman v. Ahmed Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy & ors, Dastur & Co.

RS. 200 FOR A KISS.

A ZEALOUS LOVER'S INDISCRETION.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Spiers charged Solomon John Parel, with outraging the modesty of Miss Millicent Michigan, residing in the University Settlement at Proctor Road, Girgaum.

Mr. Pereira defended.

It was stated for the prosecution that Miss Michigan was returning to her quarters on the evening of 15th July from the Church, which is a few yards distant from the house, when the accused threw his arms round her and kissed her.

The accused said he was in love with the complainant and he expressed it by kissing her.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment. He was also bound over to keep the peace in a sum of Rs. 100 for a period of six months.

DOCK THIEVES.

A JUVENILE RECEIVES EIGHT STRIPES

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Raje charged Laxman Maruti, a fifteen-year old boy, with theft of iron bolts, etc., worth Rs. 3/4, from the Alexandra Docks, and Ibrahim Yusoof with theft of property worth Rs. 2 from No. 5, Victoria Docks. The accused were convicted and sentenced, the first to receive eight stripes and the second to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5.

EX-ARMY MAN SENT TO GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Ernest Ford, born in Bristol, with having no visible means of subsistence. The accused stated in defence that he had just returned from active service, and that large sums were due to him. In the meantime he was ready to go to the Government Workhouse. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ROBBED BY A ROOM MATE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Naoroji of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Pandurang Babu, with house-breaking and theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 94 belonging to Raghu Nana, residing in the railway quarter at the Elphinstone Road Station. The complainant and the accused were living in the same room, and the latter committed the theft yesterday. Part of the valuables were recovered from the accused. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Dagdoo Joty, a coolie, with possession of 23 tolas of opium valued at Rs. 13 in Musjid Gully. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

STUDENTS AND THE LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day is the meeting of the Home Rule and the choicest leaders shall express their thoughts at the stage. That only the students should have been debarred from attending the deliberations is to my mind as unjust and unreasonable as the autocracy itself.

To think that so many leaders should have come from various provinces all over India and then even to deny an opportunity to the youngsters to have a look at the venerable Pioneers of our nation is certainly as cutting as the wound inflicted by a sharp arrow.

And if I have ventured to say this, it is to claim the sympathetic attention of the leaders of my country and the powers that be; for surely I know what piognant pain I have suffered from in keeping away myself from the meeting.—Yours, etc.,

"STUDENT."

Byculla, July 29.

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Literature.

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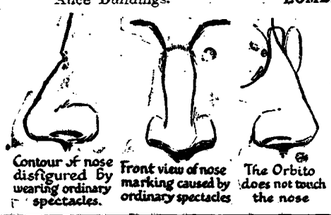
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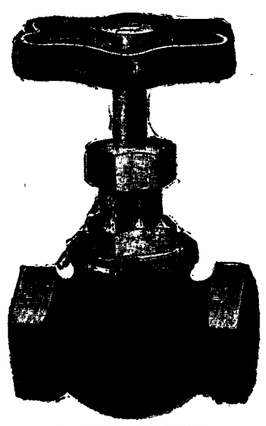

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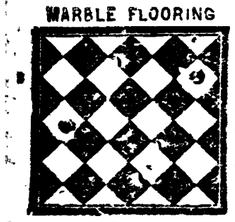

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NATURAL INDIGO.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN INDIA

So-called "synthetic indigo" has been manufactured in large quantities of late years, mostly in Germany and to a much smaller extent in Switzerland, the raw material being derived from coal tar. It is usually supplied in the form of a paste containing 20 per cent. of the dyestuff, free from impurities apart from water. The term "synthetic," be it noted, is applied to all substances "put together" in the laboratory. Synthetic indigo consists of a single definite compound known as *Indigotin*; natural indigo contains this same indigotin together with certain impurities, of which there is rarely less than 30 per cent.; in addition, it regularly contains small but varying amounts of indigo red. The presence of this latter constitutes the main difference between the artificial and natural indigo as a dyestuff. Synthetic indigo has now a strong position, particularly among calico printers, because it may be completely discharged, leaving clear whites on patterned goods; it has no advantage, as a dyestuff, in dying heavy uniform shades; indeed, most dyers give the preference to natural indigo for this purpose owing to the effect the indigo red has on the shade, though few if any are prepared to pay a higher price for it on this account. Natural indigo was ousted from the market mainly because of its irregular composition; also because of the difficulty and cost of grinding it to powder.

The amount of "synthetic" paste produced in 1913 is believed to have been about 55.000 tons, of a value of £3,300,000. The export to Great Britain in 1913 was 1,180 tons; to India, 324 tons; and to China and Japan about 27,000 tons.

The export of natural indigo from India, reduced to a basis of 20 per cent. paste, was slightly over 2.000 tons in each of the years 1910-11 and 1911-12; it fell to less than 1,500 tons in the two following years; it then rose to 2,142 tons in 1914-15, and to 5,242 tons in 1915-16.

OUTLOOK FOR INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

When in Calcutta in November, 1914, I found that the revival of the industry was already under discussion, owing to the fillip which the war had given to the sale of indigo; I then took the opportunity of gathering what information I could. My opinion of the prospects was expressed in a letter which I wrote before leaving to the "Statesman" of Calcutta in the following terms:—

If the advantage gained by natural indigo through the war is to be maintained, I believe it will be necessary for planters in future in some way to arrange to bulk their products and put upon the market a paste of fixed composition comparable with that supplied by the Germans.

I cannot help thinking that it should still be possible to secure a fair share of the trade for natural indigo in competition with the synthetic article. The possibilities in the way of effecting improvements, especially in agricultural practice, in the plant itself and in the process of manufacture, seem to be in no wise exhausted. Our understanding of such matters is now so much greater than it was even 10 years ago. Various inquirers have studied this or that side of the problem, but apparently no attempt has been made to deal with the subject comprehensively from the many points of view from which it must be regarded if success is to be assured. The men who have been engaged have not had the all-round knowledge or the ripened ability as investigators that is required to deal with the many issues, scientific, that are involved. It cannot be insisted too strongly, in fact, that the problem is one requiring very special knowledge and acumen. But it is nothing short of a disgrace to us that such an industry should be allowed to lapse in a country where the need of native industries is so great. The recovery of the position of natural indigo may be a costly business, but if one-tenth of the zeal put by the Germans into the production of the artificial pigment be brought to bear on the problem I believe it will be solved satisfactorily.

An official conference was held at Delhi early in 1915, and as a result the matter came under discussion at the India Office. Eventually an agreement was entered into with the Bihar planters, and it was resolved that the necessary steps should be taken to study and develop the industry with competent scientific aid.

Considerable progress was made last year. Important improvements are already foreshadowed in agricultural practice, which should increase the crop and render it more certain. It is also clear that the methods of extracting the dyestuff may be developed so as to increase the yield and improve quality. Not least important, the advantages to be derived from cooperation are being brought home to planter. Only recently the Madras Government has consented to the imposition of a small cess on exports of indigo. The proceeds are to be utilized in carrying on experimental inquiry. Steps are now being taken here to reduce Bengal indigo to a fourth of uniform composition before offering it to dyers.

It has already been demonstrated, on a practical scale, that natural indigo may be produced and sent here in paste form comparable with that in which synthetic indigo is put upon the market by German and Swiss manufacturers.

I am strongly of opinion that dyers, therefore, should not commit themselves in advance too hastily to the synthetic product and regard this as the more suitable material. They may expect that natural indigo will be supplied in all the various forms in which it is now required, ready for use, eventually at prices which will put it on a level with the artificial material manufactured by German methods even if made here. It is essential, however, that users should, for a time, give their patriotic support to the effect.—Professor H. E. Armstrong in "The Times."

FRENCH CRECHES.

PROVISION FOR FACTORY MOTHERS.

That infant life must be scientifically cared for is obvious even to those who know nothing of birth statistics; and Dr. Lesage, who has been deputed by the French Government to instal creches in war workshops of France, and has for years studied the subject, is an authority to quote, writes a correspondent to "The Times."

Most generously he places his ideas at the disposal of the Allies and he welcomes expert advice from abroad. One of his main convictions is that children should be fed from the breast and he encourages French women so to feed their infants. With this end in view he has instituted a series of prizes and to the mother with a small amount of milk he says:—"At the end of the month, if your milk has increased, you shall have 15 francs." At the end of the second month he may give her 20 francs, or even 25. He says that he is rarely disappointed in the result of his offer, for he believes in appealing to people according to their powers of understanding, and most working people, he maintains, understand the value of money.

As a model creche on which to found new ones Dr. Lesage indicates that of the Compagnie Generale d'Electricite at Ivry, which in 1913 founded the "OEuvre d' Accouchement des Ouvrieres." Through this society the women who have worked for a year in the company's shops have a right to certain benefits when they are about to become mothers and for a certain time afterwards. The cost of the confinement is paid by the company except for 25 francs from the mother. During four weeks before the confinement when the woman can no longer work, an indemnity of 3 francs, 4 francs, or 5 francs a day is paid to them, the sum depending on their length of service in the factory.

When the child is born and the mother can begin to work again, the indemnity ceases, and the child is put into the creche, the mother leaving her work at stated hours to give it nourishment in a special room for that purpose. When the child is weaned, the nurses at the creche feed it suitably and the mother pays 25 or 30 centimes a day towards the expenses. This is a point worth notice, as in a town creche where the mothers paid nothing the matron said that other women were inclined to look down on those who sent their children to the creche while they went out to work. It was considered more respectable to give the child to a neighbour than to benefit by charity.

The routine of the Factory Creche is very regular and both mothers and babies like it after the first few days. The children are brought in by the mothers, undressed in the vestiaire, which is fitted up with large numbered pigeon-holes. Into these the children's clothes are placed, and at a certain hour of the day a pipe sends out a wholesome gas, which disinfects everything. After they have been undressed the babies are taken into a laboratory, where they are washed and dressed in the creche uniform. Twice a week, or more often, they are bathed, and each child has its own hairbrush, toothbrush, and comb. A garden adjoins the dormitory and playroom and in summer most of the day is spent out of doors. There is a well-stocked linen-room, and it is the company's custom to give a Christmas tree every year, with toys for the children, and to each mother an outfit for her last baby.

In the installation of factory creches Dr. Lesage has adapted and adopted most of these ideas, and he now wishes to institute special gardens for poor children in the Paris parks. He believes strongly in all arrangements which give health to the infants of working mothers, but he will not give them what they will not be able to get for themselves later, Fresh air, good food, cleanliness, light and good, plain clothing; all these should be theirs, but no luxuries such as are likely to make them dissatisfied later.

(Continued from collmn 4.)

Second-Lieut E Edwards, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W W Mackinlay, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Sandilands, Cameronians.
Capt B L Sawers, Engineers.
Lieut J D S Scott, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut D MacD H Tainsh, Camerons.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.
Lieut F Thomas, Field Artillery.
WOUNDED AND MISSING.
Lieut W H E Gott, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut D H Taylor, Kings Royal Rifles.
Capt H K Ward, Medicals.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONERS.
Lieut S W Aitchison, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut E E Pengilley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J P Scott, Dublins.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.
Second-Lieut W Gilchrist, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L Holman, Hussars.
Second-Lieut W J Mussared, Flying Corps.
Lieut C R O'brien, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut N H Priday, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F Sharpe, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F D Slee, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D S B Starnes, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G C Stead, Flying Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 461, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Captain H. S. Bulkley, 2nd Lieut. R. J. Power.

WOUNDED.

Indian Army:—Captain H. S. O. Haji, Lieuts M. L. Hayne, R.R.I. Chardso.

MISSING.

Indian Army:—Major E. C. Irwin.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Flightcommander Louis D Morrison, R.N.; Lieut William B Hervey, Volunteer Reserve.

DIED.

Fleet-Paymaster Donald G Hewlett, R. N.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Howard W Taylor, R. N.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight-officer Cyril W Emmett, R. N.

PRISONER.

Acting Sub-Lieut Bertrand W Durrant, Reserve.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut F L Davies, Norfolks.
Capt K B Orr, Argylls.
Capt S Pilkington, Leicesters.
Lieut-Colonel G H St Hill, Yeomanry.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut T L Campbell, Argylls.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt J Anderson, Highland Light Infantry.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut A S Wilson, Border Regiment.

DIED.

Lieut H Wharton, West Ridings.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R L J Dowen, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A W Brown, Liverpools.
Lieut-Colonel K G Buchanan, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut E S Collier, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut T L Darbyshire, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R C S Davies, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Dean, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Delamere, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T Edwards, Black Watch.
Major H W E D Farrer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Fleming, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut G C M Gardiner, Argylls.
Capt M H Garrard, Shropshides.
Second-Lieut N O A Hamilton, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A Hamilton, Argylls.
Capt R C L Holme, Somersets.
Second-Lieut G C MacM Kavanagh, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H J Luckmann, Worcesters.
Lieut J F Miley, Field Artillery.
Capt J F Myles, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut H G Nelson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C F Palmer, Londons.
Capt R J Pinto, Coldstreams.
Capt H S Powell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G E Preston, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Russell, Argylls.
Second-Lieut W Severs, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C Shearwood, Durhams.
Second-Lieut L Smith, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut I Summers, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut S Terry, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H C Vanderplank, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W R Clephan, Northumberlands.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW WOUNDED MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER.
Second-Lieut R E S Du Cane, Londons.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G W Ackworth, Londons, should read Acworth.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G R R Hall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M S Thunder, Flying Corps.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut A W Isaac, Worcesters.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut G W Goodall, South Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt A Hoskin, Veterinary Corps.
Second-Lieut M L Wilkinson, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Lieut C O'B Dickinson, Garrison Artillery.
Capt G MacK Miller, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J M Muir, Engineers.
Capt P S Page, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C Parker, Hussars.
Capt M Ryan, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut S Scott, Machine Gun Corps.
Major W Thompson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Ward, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R J West, York and Lancasters.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.
Capt E A Walker, Medicals.

MISSING.

Capt C A Brooks, Wiltshires.
Capt W E A O'Dwyer, Sherwoods.

PRISONER.

Lieut A C Lee, Flying Corps.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut J F Macmillan, East Surreys.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.
Second-Lieut E P Cooper, East Yorkshires.
Lieut E J Grout, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C C F Osborn, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E J Townley, Lancashire Fusiliers.

LONDON, July 19.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A S Broomfield, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R P Blyth, Camerons.
Second-Lieut T J Burees, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Davis, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt J L Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, Coldstreams.
Major T M Foote, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut D J Henry, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt H R Selfe, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut E Vick, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H Warren, Hampshires.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Capt W I Clark, Yorkshares.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A P Allan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T H Bayliss, Engineers.
Lieut A H Bray, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J T Cole, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J Cross, West Kents.
Lieut P C Crowder, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H G Evans, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C A H Fairbank, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W R Haldane, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut S Hall, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut T H C Hobbs, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J J Kino, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Limond, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Macgregor, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J T McIntyre, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A Mills, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J W Moulden, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut S P Nye, Engineers.
Second-Lieut V de S Pinto, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J L Rodger, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut D W Skipworth, Sussex.
Capt P Steyn, Bedfords.
Capt W E Thomas, Lincolns.

KILLED.

Major T Kelly, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut B C Richards, Field Artillery.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut L F Christmas, Middlesex.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut M H Dulson, Dragoon Guards.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut C W Spicer, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F A Venus, Northumberlands.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut R S Bennie, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F H Fosler, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E D Haller, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R S O'connor, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H F Paton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E T Philip, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Milliship, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A G Robertson, Black Watch.
Capt F J H Thakre, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt R H Hall, Field Artillery.
Lieut F G Pearson, Flying Corps.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Major B Ziani de Ferranti, Garrison Artillery.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieut W P Garnett, Berkshires.

DIED.

Capt W A Fraser, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Capt A Bradley, Cheshires.
Capt A L Cook, Northumberlands.

(Continued incolumn 3.)

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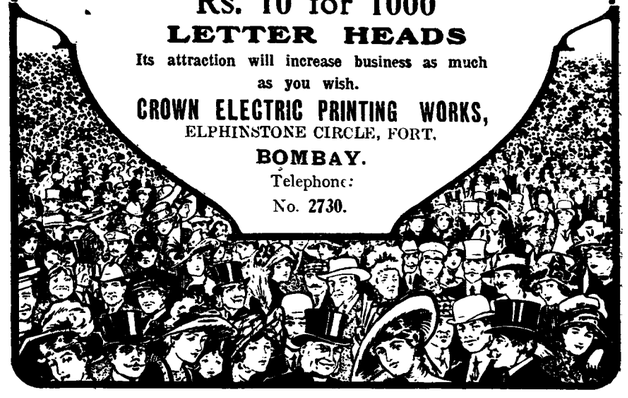

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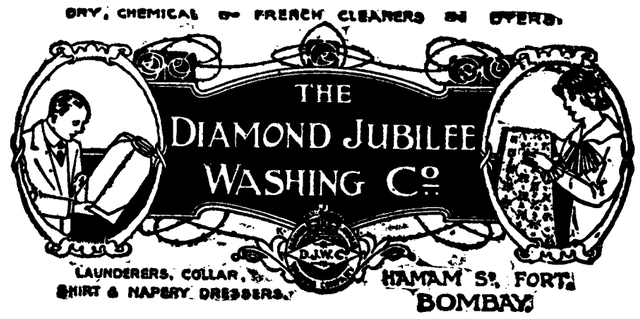

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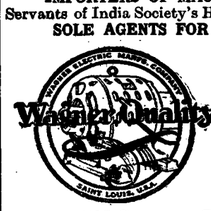

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REMARKABLE DIVORCE COURT STORY.

PETITIONER CONDEMNED.

In the Divorce Division on the 14th June, the King's Proctor intervened and by his plea alleged that a decree *nisi* which had been granted by Mr. Justice Shearman on the 23rd June, 1916, on the petition of Vera Mary Ansell, whose maiden name was Gramshaw, against Trelawney Clarence Ansell, had been obtained by material concealment of facts. He said that at the time of the alleged marriage (the 8th June, 1912) the respondent Trelawney Clarence Ansell was a married man, having married Emily Frances Vane Withycombe at Durban, Natal, on the 7th June, 1906. The King's Proctor also alleged that the "adultery" charged in Vera Mary Ansell's petition had been committed with the respondent's wife Emily Frances Vane Ansell and that the respondent, Trelawney Clarence Ansell was not the husband of the petitioner.

The petitioner by her answer denied all these allegations.

Mr. Ralph Bankes, K.C., and Mr. Harold Smith appeared for the King's Proctor; Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, K.C., and Mr. J. H. Murphy for the petitioner; and Mr D. Cotes-Preedy for parties interested.

Mr. Bankes, in his opening satement, said that the case was one of an extraordinary nature. Emily Frances Vane Withycombe, the woman with whom the petitioner charged misconduct, had been divorced by her husband, Edward Withycombe, in the Transvaal on the 16th October, 1902. She had married him in England in 1885. In 1906 she met the respondent on board ship and on the 7th July, 1906, she was married to him at Durban. The husband, for what he alleged to be "family reasons," had given incorrect Christian names in the certificate of marriage. In 1912 Ansell left his wife in South Africa and came to England where on the 8th June, 1912, he went through a form of marriage with the petitioner Vera Mary Ansell at the Registry Office, Rochford, Essex. Of this union a boy was born on the 17th March, 1913.

In 1915 the real wife came to England. She communicated with her husband and with members of the petitioner's family. She thus became informed of her husband's bigamous marriage. Nevertheless she returned to her husband and lived with him as his wife at the addresses and on the dates alleged in the petition. At those addresses they passed as aunt and nephew. When the divorce petition came on for hearing Mr. Justice Shearman adjourned it once on the ground that on the evidence then before him he was not certain that that was not the real relationship of the parties.

Mrs. Emily Frances Vane Ansell gave evidence in support to counsel's opening statement. She said that she met Mr. Ansell in 1906 and they were married in that year at Durban. She knew that he had been in prison on a charge of fraud.

Cross-examined by Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, the witness said that she knew that her husband was served with divorce papers when she was living with him in Gower-street. Her husband had told her that he had gone through a form of marriage with a young woman.

Sir Edward Marshall-Hall: And did you know that that young woman had a child by him?—Yes; and I offered to adopt the child.

You and your husband kidnapped or stole the child?—I did not steal the child.

The one thing that this unfortunate young woman wanted to do was to establish the legitimacy of her child.

The witness: How could the child be legitimate when I was his lawful wife?

Counsel: You regard him as your husband still?—Yes.

And you know that he has gone through a form of marriage with my client—a perfectly good young girl?—Was she?

Do you dare to suggest that she was not?

The witness made no reply.

Sir Edward Marshall-Hall then read the following letter from the petitioner's mother to the witness:—

Hotel Great Central, London, W.

Dear Mrs. Ansell—I have received your sad letter. What can I say? My poor little sweet darling girl, so good, innocent, and confiding, to be cast in the wide world alone, at the mercy of this terrible man. He received nothing but greatest kindness from me and from us all and this is how he rewards, by kidnapping and ruining this poor little thing. She was the light of my eyes and the joy of my heart, and I reproach myself bitterly for allowing her ever to be in his company; but he is a consummate liar and deceived us all, and is deceiving us still. I am firmly convinced he meant to desert her as I know as a fact he went to a matrimonial agency.

I tried to break off the engagement, but he had such a plausible answer to everything and got such an influence over this baby; he always referred me to "his aunt" who was to come over to the marriage, and who sent by cable £1,000, for current expenses. Then at the end I heard of you, he had then fled the country, but returned for Vera, and his answer to the Durban marriage which I had then heard of was to fence, that you were a bad woman who had entrapped him into a marriage when he was 19—you having at the time a husband living.

There was no end to his lies—and my poor agonised heart is nearly broken with the terror of it. What does he want her for? He is not a man to burden himself with a young and rather helpless girl, accustomed to the greatest care. I have no clue, but would give my very life to have her back, and by all means save a scandal.

Help me to get my darling baby. What can we do? Who is this man, Carl D. Jackson, who helped her away, so I was told and believe? What does this cable mean —sent to him?

"Meet me China, and we will cross to Japan middle or end of August.—Ida."

I have been told, and many believe, he is connected with the white slave traffic, and now think my girl has been sold. You see I write you fully—only to find them, or rather her—I believe the marriage could be dissolved without much scandal, if any. I have good advisers and friends. Please address Mrs. C. T. Gramshaw, c/o Manager, Great Central Hotel, W.—Yours very truly, —C. T. Gramshaw.

Mr. Banks, re-examining: Your view is that it is your duty to stand by your husband for better or for worse?—Most decidedly.

Mr. Ansell was then called. He said that he told the solicitors the facts and he offered to submit to a prosecution for bigamy but the authorities did not want to prosecute him.

After further evidence had been given the president dismissed the petition, rescinded the decree *nisi* and overruling Sir Edward Marshal-Hall's submission that the husband should be condemned in the costs of the King's Proctor he condemned the petitioner in these costs.

THE INORDINATE PRIDE OF NATIONALITY.

SIR R. TAGORE ON THE ORIGIN OF WORLD-CONFLICT.

The members of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta assembled at the Rammohun Library Hall the other day to accord a warm reception to Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

Replying to the complimentary speeches, Sir Rabindranath said he always fought shy of public receptions. There were people, he said, who set an aim before them and worked to attain it: all their activities were directed towards the attainment of that aim. With him it was different, he always followed the promptings which came from within. He had always said what he had felt without caring how people would receive it. He had come in for his share of adverse criticism, but the adverse criticism acted like a sort of screen to him behind which he was able to work out his own nature; he had his share of both reward and criticism. What he saw amongst the nations whom he visited was an inordinate pride of nationality. This pride led to the constant attempt of one nation to have mastery over other nations and to force its ideals on them and the result was a world-conflict. This idea of distinct nationality is like a monster that is always trying to devour the weak. But that should not be: every nation should be given the freedom to develop what is best in it. In all his travels he had received many ovations and honours but the best recognition that he had received was when he was told by common people that they had need of him, and that he had opened the vision of a new life to them. He prayed to God that he might be fit for such praise.

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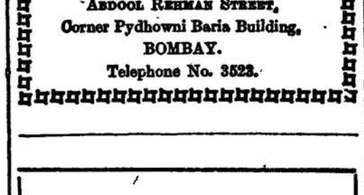

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